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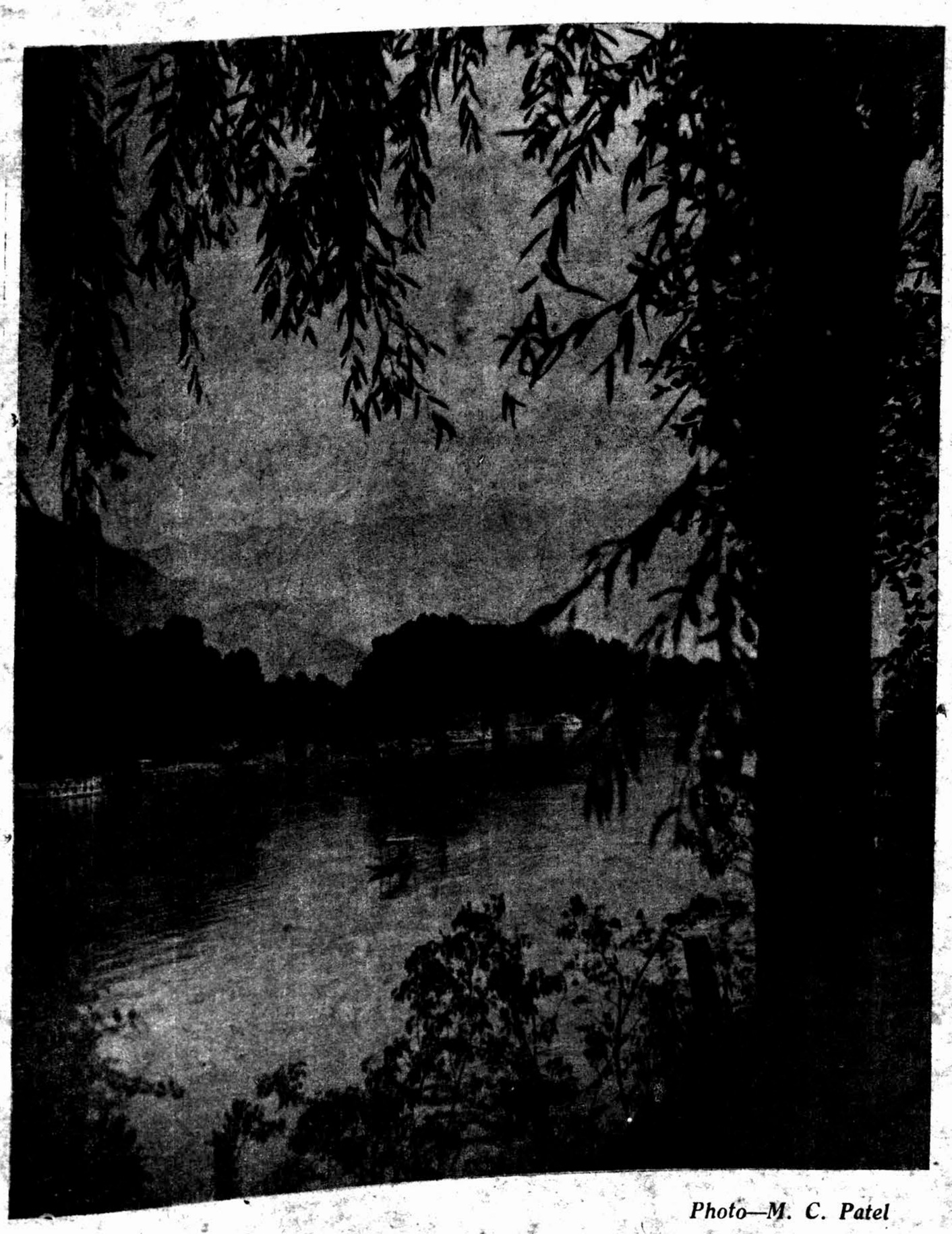
A Kashmir Scene



Photo—M. C. Patel

CULTURAL LIFE OF WAR-TIME CHINA

—See Page 3

A True Murder Story!

EXECUTIONERS

By ALEXEI TOLSTOY

This article describes the trial in connection with the atrocities perpetrated by the German invaders during their temporary occupation of Kharkov and the Kharkov region. Alexei Tolstoy, famous Soviet author is attending the trial in person.

Slightly swaying and with hands behind his back red-haired Wilhelm Langheld, speaking in a droning voice, tells the ordinary from his viewpoint—story of service routine.

Prior to the war he was employed in municipal administration of the city of Frankfurt; that post had its bright and dark sides. In wartime he was placed in charge of the concentration camp. That, too, had its difficulties. If instead of human beings he had had to deal with quadrupeds, everything would have passed on quietly and peacefully. As it is, he thinks, as he is rocking to and fro, that it was the Devil who wished him the troublesome job for which he now has to answer in court.

In the camp for prisoners of war there were no cases of attempted flight. Theoretically, there should have been such cases. It was impossible to suppose that Red Armymen made no attempts to escape from the camp. His superior thought so, too, and had even begun to frown, "You must be slumbering on your job, Captain Langheld".

The rest is, of course, ordinary German logic. Langheld provides himself with a heavy truncheon, seizes the first prisoner of war who happens to catch his eye and begins to extort from him hidden thoughts according to the good old medieval Nuremberg customs. "I beat him until he lost consciousness. But he refused to sign the examination record". So, it was necessary to frame a record ascribing an attempt at flight to a number of Red Armymen —again the first whose names happened to occur to Captain Langheld.

As a zealous official, he went after breakfast to see for himself how his order was being carried out.

He snorted and said "You need to be more resourceful. Retzlaw. Look at that Russian, he has a fine beard. Pull it out. And as to that other one, stick needles, into him."

"Thank you, sir" replied Rheinhard Retzlaw who was impressed with the grandeur of the German race. I will follow your advice".

"Well, did you carry out his advice?" he was asked in the court. "Yes, I pulled the hair out of one's beard and pricked the other with needles". "But I suppose I wasn't stern enough" added he with a restrained modesty. I did not get any confession out of them after all."

He took a simpler course. He arrested fifteen workers of the tractor plant selected from the list and shot them. He relates at length, as if it were an up-to-date technical invention, the way in which the gas wagons—or "murder cars" work and how he called people out of prison cells, lines them up in a corridor and told them that they were being transferred to another place. The doomed people, all unsuspecting, descended into the courtyard where stood dark grey, closed and windowless motor truck with its back doors thrown open. Among the victims were elderly people, women and children. One of them guessed that this was the "murder car" and cried, "we are being sent to our deaths". People began crying and shrieking; women dropped on their knees and implored to be sent back to the jail. Soldiers drove Russians into the car with kicks and prods with their rifle butts. One woman, with her baby in her arms, dashed at the Secret Police Officer and scratched his face. She and her child were shot on the spot.

At last the hermetic doors were closed, the wagon moved off and the driver, by a turn of the handle, directed the exhaust gases into the closed car. Within a few minutes ceased cries and stamping of feet and groans too.

Retzlaw accompanied the "murder car" to some huts on the grounds of the tractor plant. Dead bodies were unloaded into one of the huts, and when it was filled, corpses were drenched with motor fuel and burnt.

This gas wagon assumes a clearer and clearer shape at the trial. "With this machine we will establish the New Order", said the driver of one of these 'murder cars' to Karol Kish, a witness at the trial. Karol Kish met him on a road in summer last year. "We will be in Moscow soon, and then we will get extra piece rates for working on this car."

But the full significance of the 'murder cars' as a big political factor was disclosed during the examination of the witness, Heinisch. He is an extraordinarily muscular man of medium height; some forty years old and wearing a well-cut uniform without shoulder straps or decorations. He lost them while riding in motor car near Melitopol when he unexpectedly fell into the hands of the Red Army. Heinisch is a colonel and has been a Nazi since the formation of Hitler's party. He was the assistant chief of staff of Hess. Heinisch was commandant of the Melitopol military area.

He told the court that in Autumn 1942 there was a conference between Hitler, Himmler and Chief of the Sd. Kalte Brunner, at which it was decided to proceed to exterminate the superfluous part of the population in the German-occupied regions.

It was then that the widescale employment of the 'murder cars' began as an easy and perfected method for wholesale extermination. They also began to asphyxiate the people in special bath houses to which they were sent supposedly to bathe and to have their clothes disinfected. They were stripped naked in one hut and passed into another—the bath house proper. But there was no hot water or steam there. Instead was poison gas injected into the hut.

The asphyxiated people were then dragged into the third hut and burnt in a specially constructed furnace which could accommodate two hundred bodies at once.

Such bath houses were built in concentration camps in Germany. Also in the Ukraine. Heinisch told the court that it was expected that the Russian army would be quickly smashed this summer and, as they were finding it extremely hard to keep the Russian people in subjection, Hitler gave orders for the application of ruthless repressive measures towards the civil population of the occupied regions in order to weaken the resistance of the people as much as possible by reducing their numbers.

But the big battles at Kursk, on the Desna, on the Azov coast and on the Dnieper upset Hitler's plans. One of his high placed underlings now stands in the front of the microphone divulging his master's secrets.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
I KNOW I'LL BE A SUCCESS BECAUSE I'M FIRED WITH ENTHUSIASM!
YEAH, FROM EVERY JOB YOU SEEM TO GET!
4-26
GLADYS PARKER

Camp Of Death

By Boris Lavrenev

One cloudy day in November we reached the village of Agaiman, one of the biggest settlements in the southern Zaporozhie region near the Crimea. It is spread out along a wide area and we had difficulty in finding the divisional headquarters. We drove through street after street but without success. There was no use in asking soldiers who passed by, for they either did not know or did not give away the information to unfamiliar officers.

"Let us look for the commandant's office", Captain Gorelenko proposed. "They should be able to tell us."

In reply to our question about the Commandant's Office a trim corporal said that we had to drive up a hill with a windmill which was not far from the office. We drove around but found nothing even faintly resembling the Commandant's Office. We could not even see telephone wires which are surest sign to indicate that a military organization was near.

At that time two big stone barns surrounded by barbedwire fence caught our eye. A Red Armyman in sheepskin coat and with a rifle on his shoulder was standing as guard at the entrance. We decided that he must know where the commandant was to be found. The sentry explained that we had to take the first turn to the right, and then to look for a house with a red flag on the roof. That would be the Commandant's Office.

While we were listening to his directions, a group of nine men—eight Germans and one Rumanian—emerged from the nearest barn, and slowly approached the fence. They were war prisoners.

The Rumanian apparently noticed the captain, cast a rather unfriendly glance at the group, and decided to make the situation clear. Stepping forward like comic opera singers in front of foot-lights, he stuck his chest with the palm of his hand, grinned and said with as much conviction as possible "I am Sumanesti Rumanesti. A fritz here." And, with a gesture of utter contempt he pointed towards his gloomy allies: taking care to emphasise the fact that he had nothing in common with scums as these.

We laughed, but the sentry frowned and shouted:

"To the barn march, march."

The prisoners went off hastily. The Red Armyman looked at them with hatred in his eyes.

"They dare to laugh, scoundrels!" said he turning towards us; "they know they are safe. They know we don't touch prisoners. But you should see what they do to our men here. Red Armymen used to be kept in these very barns. And where are they now? They are hurled into ravine."

And the sentry told us a horrible story of the Agaiman camp.

Germans crammed both the barns full of people. Red Armymen could not even sit: they had to remain standing. Once a day they were given a sickening soup made out of spoiled rye and a bread of fifty grams, and it tasted like bad washing soap. Many prisoners fell ill and were wounded. They received no medical aid whatsoever. Only from time to time the assistant physician, also a prisoner, dressed the virulent wounds with pieces of dirty clothing. The wounded died by scores and for several days their bodies were left lying alongside the living people. We know none of them to leave the horrible camp alive.

The sentry led us to one barn. It was empty. Although it was a fortnight since the Soviet troops had taken the village, a horrible smell of the decaying bodies filled the barn. On white walls were hastily written inscriptions in pencil. I copied some of them down in my notebook. They told about the tragic fate of the Russian people who had fought for their country and were murdered by the Nazi beasts and wrote farewell to their comrades. "We know that the Red Army will come, but we won't live to see that happy day. Strike the enemy hard and drive him from our land. Let victory be with you. Our greetings to Comrade Stalin, Valkhramsev, Odarchenko Soloviev, Eskolipatov and Zarubin."

"Damn the Germans! Long live our native land! We die without heir! Sergeant Volovanov and Private Hozrubhko."

"Kindly tell my father, who lives in the village of Idritsa of the Kalinin region, that his son, First Lieutenant, Nikolai Trofinovi Rudkov was put to death by murderers in the Igaiman camp. Long live Stalin."

Yes, they all know what awaited them, yet faced death fearlessly because they believed that victory was at hand and that the Germans would flee like dogs from the Russian soil.

When Soviet troops were but 25 kilometres from Agaiman, Germans ordered all the prisoners to leave the barns. Those who could not get up were bayonetted on the spot. The rest were formed and marched beyond the village. Their feet slipped on wet ground, but their heads were held high and in weak hoarse voices they sang the old fighting song about the cruiser "Varyag."

"Forward, dear comrades, all to their posts.

The final parade is beginning."

They were brought to the ravine and lined up along the edge. German machine-guns began to rattle and they rolled down, hitting against each other.

On their graves Red Armymen erected a temporary Monument and avenged their sufferings and their heroic death.

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CULTURAL LIFE OF WAR-TIME CHINA

By Dr. YEH KUNG-CHAO

There is prevalent today, amongst art lovers the fear that China is in danger of sacrificing her great cultural heritage to the grim necessities of war. I am anxious to dispel that fear, and therefore choose the title "The Cultural Life of Wartime China" for this paper in order that I can range from painting to poetry, and from philosophy to film-production and, to use an artistic metaphor, sketch on a broad canvas an impressionistic picture of the cultural life of China today.

It is right and natural that I should begin with the universities. They are the focal points of the cultural life of modern China, and the history of their struggles and achievements in the last five years epitomises the experience of the cultured and intellectual classes as a whole.

You will all have heard of the ruthless bombing of Nankai University in August, 1937. Most of the universities of China were subjected to the same barbarous treatment and several were reduced to ashes. Many of the students joined the army, and some of the professors even became guerilla leaders, but there were thousands of others who considered that they could best contribute to the national cause by continuing their studies in the little-known and semi-mediaeval Interior. When the war broke out there were 108 Chinese universities, but by the middle of 1941 there were 113 in Free China alone.

Students On The March

My own university in Peiping, the Peking National University, known for short as Peita, was the home of the Chinese Literary Renaissance, and the Sorbonne of the Far East. It was one of the first universities affected by the war. When it became impossible to continue academic life in Peking, the university moved to Changsha in Hunan, 800 miles away. A few months later, however, Changsha itself came within range of the Japanese bombers. On April 10, 1938, 40 to 50 bombs were dropped on Hunan University where Tsinghua and Nankai as well as my own university had settled, so all three of them began a second migration, this time to Kunming in Yunnan, 700 miles to the south-west.

I could go on describing the mass migration of the universities of Eastern China, but I will confine myself to one more typical example—the National Sun Yat-sen University of Canton, which had to move north-west in October, 1938, when the Japanese launched their offensive in the South.

The authorities decided to evacuate on October 14th. All the university's reference books and portable equipment were rapidly packed in crates and put aboard junks, which were to be towed up stream by a steam launch. Unfortunately, the launch disappeared, and for a whole day and night, the boatmen laboriously rowed and punted up the West River to Lialiu. At this place two steamers were hired, but owing to Japanese air raids, they could only travel at night, and by the time they arrived at Loting, the University's original destination, they had to move again—further to Lungchow in Kiangsi. Some of the junks were towed by steam launches, but others had to sail under their own power, and their next destination was not reached until January 18th, 1939. When the University had arrived at Lungchow, the authorities felt it necessary to make another move to a little town in Yunnan province among the mountains of the south-west. For part of the way, the University equipment was transported by lorry, but for the last few miles, there was no road, and donkeys, horses and even oxen had to be used. Some of the students travelled part of the way by steamship and train, but at least 200 did the journey on foot.

When they arrived in the Interior, the refugee students found a hard life awaiting them. Housing was primitive, food and shelter were expensive, and books and scientific equipment were often unobtainable. The students of the Wuhan National University, for example, had been housed in very comfortable and well-equipped buildings in Wuchang, but when they arrived in the little town of Kiating, near Mount Omei, in Szechwan, they were billeted in dilapidated temples, disused barracks, ancient city gates, and even more uncomfortable quarters. They were packed in primitive dormitories with double-decker beds, and often without adequate lighting, much less heating facilities. As for food and clothing, few Chinese students can afford meat and many of them have gone back to wearing native coarse cotton clothes. In Chengku, in the north-west, for example, most of the students wear patched Chinese robes and straw sandals without stockings.

Re-discovering China

But it is the dearth of books and apparatus which is the chief worry of professor and undergraduate alike. Native book production is curtailed by the paper shortage and other difficulties, while foreign books are expensive to buy, particularly in view of the unfavourable rate of exchange. Moreover, some of the universities are in accessible places, the Universities of the North-West, for instance; and often the students have to rely almost entirely on typed lecture sheets. However, in spite of all the difficulties which beset the Chinese students of to-day, their numbers are continually growing and there are more students in Free China to-day than in the whole of China in 1937.

I do not, however, want to dwell only on the sufferings and hardships which the great trek to the West have brought about. This "education through tourism", as the students whimsically call it, has not been without good effect, effects which will certainly exercise a profound influence on the future development of China. For the last few decades the young intellectuals of China have been losing touch with the realities of Chinese life and the traditions of their motherland. All their lives, they have read western books and enjoyed western luxuries. To them the Classics of China offered platitudes while the Science of the West offered power. In so far as China meant anything to them, it meant the artificial semi-westernised society of the Treaty Ports, Shanghai, Tientsin, and others.

Now, for the first time, they discovered the real China, the China of Confucian virtue and Taoist magic, of stolid farmers and skilful craftsmen, where roads were rutted cart-tracks and drains were as rare as telephones. The effect of the westernised students on the rustic inhabitants of the Interior, you can easily imagine—but the students themselves were profoundly affected by the new contacts. In the first place, they discovered the real changeless China for the first time. They saw the hard working farmers tilling the land as their ancestors had tilled it ever since they first gave up the cas-chrom and hitched their ploughshares to their oxen three thousand years ago; they saw the great patriarchal families of the Interior living as they had lived ever since the author of the Great Learning had written, "When the family is regulated, the country will be soundly governed"; and they rediscovered the faith they had lost in China and its ancient civilisation. But they could not fail to notice the squalor and ignorance as well as the beauties and the virtues of the Interior, and, while they recovered their faith in the China of the past, they awoke also, to a sense of their responsibility for building the China of the future.

This rediscovery of the real China has been made by other cultured groups as well as by students. It is only natural that artists should flock to places where patronage is to be found, and in pre-war China, such places were all on the East coast where foreign merchants and their Chinese compradores had plenty of money to spend. When the war swept down the coast of China, the poets and painters, like so many of their fellow countrymen, set out for the Interior.

Painting And Poetry

Like the students, the artists had to reconcile themselves to primitive conditions. Just as the students had to make shift with obsolete textbooks and typed lecture sheets, so the poets and painters have had to be content with inferior inks and coarse paper. But as with the students, so with the artists; the exigencies of war brought blessings as well as sorrows in their train. Poets liked to write about the Yangtze Gorges and painters to depict them, but too often the poets based their poems on pictures and the painters their pictures on poems. Not until the tide of war swept them westwards did they see the Yangtze Gorges in their awe-inspiring reality. Now, for the first time, the vast panorama of mountains, lakes and rivers unrolled before them like a scroll and their eyes were feasted by the solemn grandeur of China's eternal landscape.

In the mediaeval villages of the West, they began to live the simple life which the poets and painters of Tang and Sung had lived hundreds of years before. To-day, they see the same old-fashioned customs, and the same hills and valleys as their spiritual ancestors of past dynasties, and they can recapture the moods and emotions which produced the great masterpieces of poetry and painting in the past. From the intellectual impact of the East on the Interior, and the cultural and moral impact of the Interior on the refugees from the coast, a new attitude, a new, more integrated view of life is being born, a balanced synthesis of the old and the new, which is reflected in the greater depth and maturity of the Chinese compositions of to-day.

War Literature

I have spoken of poetry and painting together because they are intimately wedded in the Chinese view of life. As for literature of a more popular type, it, too, has been stimulated in new ways by the war. At the beginning there were of course many cases of authors "throwing away the pen and merrily joining the army," as the Chinese saying puts it. Soon, however, a new and vigorous war literature began to develop and every encouragement was given to young and promising authors. For example, the first step taken by the 'China National Literary Resistance Federation,' after its arrival in Chungking in the autumn of 1938, was to offer a prize of 1,000 Ch. dollars for the best 100,000-word novel. In 1940 the Central Government itself decided to extend help to young or impoverished authors and set aside a large sum of money as a literary endowment fund.

The same trend of ideas and the same reorientation of outlook are to be found in novels, short stories, and plays alike. Before the war Chinese plays were mainly of three types: light sophisticated plays of the Oscar Wilde or Somerset Maugham type; psychological dramas like Hedda Gabler of the plays of Strindberg; and sociological plays on the lines of Ibsen, Shaw and Galsworthy.

The authors of to-day chose different themes: historical plays, like Kuo-Mo-Jo's "Chu Yuan" about the ancient court poet who composed the famous poem "Li Sao"; plays depicting the traditional family life of the Interior with all its serenity and humour; and, of course, war plays. In the first years of the war, the war plays portrayed mainly the brutality of the Japanese and the heroism of Chinese resistance. Gradually, however, the themes became more positive: the reconstruction of the Interior as well as the resistance at the Front was portrayed, and on the whole, the later plays were more balanced and less ephemeral than those produced in the first flush of righteous indignation and patriotic fervour. The change began with "Transformation", written by Tsao Yu, and "Fading Fog" by Lao She, both produced in 1940. To-day, war plays range from simple pieces designed to rouse the masses to full-length dramas which may well find a permanent place in Chinese literature.

Musical Renaissance

One of the most remarkable developments in the cultural life of war-time China has been what might well be described as a musical renaissance. The old Chinese opera is still popular, but modern music, based on popular folk songs and western classics alike, is sweeping the country like a tornado. Everywhere, choirs sing and bands play the new patriotic airs. Western music itself has had an unprecedented vogue. Before the war, the only Chinese orchestra playing western classical music was the orchestra of the Officers' Moral Endeavour Association in Nanking. To-day, there are three orchestras in Chungking alone, and the government subsidises them. Perhaps the best of them is the Chinese Philharmonic Orchestra, which does not quite live up to its ambitious name, but which is led by musicians trained in French 'Conservatoires', has sixty competent performers, and has given several good concerts in the Capital. The others are the Experimental Symphonic Orchestra of the National Conservatory of Music and the Operatic Orchestra of the National Experimental Theatre. Whether China in the twentieth century will be able to copy the Russian example of the nineteenth, introducing a creative synthesis of western classicism and popular folk music, it is too early to say, but the present intense enthusiasm for all forms of music in China suggests that such a development is quite possible.

No account of the cultural activities of war-time China would be complete without mention of the Academia Sinica, the Central Research Academy. The Academy was founded in 1928 to promote Chinese culture and learning in every field, both in the arts and the sciences. In fact it is playing something like the same role in modern China as the Royal Society of Arts played in England in the eighteenth century and during the Industrial Revolution.

At first the war had an adverse effect on the Academy, which was situated in Peking and so was one of the first cultural institutions to suffer from the outbreak of hostilities. Today, however, it has more than recovered its pre-war position. When an Institute of Mathematics was created at the conference held in March of 1941, the number of Institutes working under the Academy reached eleven. The others were: the Institutes of Physics, Chemistry, Engineering, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Astronomy, Meteorolo-

(Continued on Page 4)

"Come, let us defend our sacred soil!"

A propaganda poster—example of the new purposeful art being evolved in China.

BARWHEAT

(An imaginary dialogue somewhere in the Sacerdotal Chamber)

By COUNTRYMAN

SENIOR: We have an ideal food rationing in Bombay. Why? I was charmed to read the other day even in some Congress-minded. jaundiced paper.....

JUNIOR: Yes, sir. All are at one in paying homage to our colossal work.

SENIOR: It was splendid and mighty effective too to have made people, civilians I mean, to have to think of their food, food and nothing but their food. What a famine!

JUNIOR: You mean in Bengal, sir?

SENIOR: Of course, in Bengal. But Bengal's famine is Bengal's business. I only thought of Bengal because of famine and of famine because of Bengal and of both because we don't want either. To business now.

JUNIOR: Yes, sir. But as some, only some, of the people, civilians of course, are sometimes crazy about the quality of food we collected for them and distribute to them after such hard work for them and in their interests.

SENIOR (interrupting): Hang it all. Quality is none of our war-time job. Quantity will take care of quality. Concentrate on quantity, quantity. To business, please.

JUNIOR: Yes, sir. I am ready. What are your orders?

SENIOR: I was thinking of those sacks of barley.....(mutters some words inaudibly and remains for a long time in deep reverie).

JUNIOR (breaking the pause): You are thinking, sir, of those sacks of barley imported from overseas to meet the deficit Of wheat, I forgot.

SENIOR: Yes, exactly, of wheat. Barley and wheat. One is as good as the other.

JUNIOR: Why, sir, barley is better than wheat. Doctors prescribe barley water in so many cases. Bad kidneys are cured by barley.

SENIOR: Don't you fly off and overstretch my meaning. I was not thinking of invalids. Barley, I say, is as good as wheat for normal men, women and children in good health. Do you get me?

JUNIOR: Yes sir, and no disrespect either. But it follows as night follows day that a food grain which is healthy even for unhealthy men is per se doubly healthy for healthy beings.

SENIOR: Rubbish. I don't pretend to be a doctor. My job is to see that all those imported sacks of barley are made to meet the deficit of indigenous barley in our province.

JUNIOR: Excuse me, sir. But you meant the deficit of wheat, not of barley. Am I wrong?

SENIOR: Oh yes; no. Pardon me. I got mixed up in wheat and barley.

JUNIOR: Yes, sir.

SENIOR: Take down please. Our stocks of wheat are limited.

JUNIOR: Our stocks of wheat are limited

SENIOR: Bombay has received large supplies of wheat from overseas.

JUNIOR (perplexed): You said supplies of wheat, sir?

SENIOR: Confounded again. I ought to have said barley.

JUNIOR: Corrected, sir. Bombay has received large supplies of barley from overseas.

SENIOR: Barley has been a familiar foodgrain in India.

JUNIOR: Beg your permission, sir. It may be an exaggeration, sir though if 'you' say so, it may as well be an understatement or a bare statement of facts.

SENIOR: Hell. What do you mean? I don't understand.

JUNIOR: I was going to say, sir, that perhaps in India or perhaps in Bombay people are not quite familiar with barley as a foodgrain perhaps.

SENIOR: Yes. I know. I know. No "perhaps" about it. But ours is war work. Everything so interlinked, you see, in a total war. And everything is fair in love and war.

JUNIOR: Shall I take that last sentence down, sir?

SENIOR: No need to. It is as plain as pikestaff. Where were we? I get mixed up in this wheat and barley mixture.

JUNIOR: What mixture, sir? We were only about barley being a familiar foodgrain in India.

SENIOR: Thank you. And you demurred. Say barley has been a familiar foodgrain in Northern, Central, South or East India. Somewhere it must have been. Fill in the Northern, Central. South-or-East India gap after consulting you know whom.

JUNIOR: Noted sir.

SENIOR: Proceed. Experiments made in Bombay show that barley flour mixes well with wheat flour.

JUNIOR: Experiments made in Bombay show that barley flour mixes well with wheat flour.

SENIOR: If the proportion of barley is not too high, it is difficult to distinguish between the taste of chapatis, puris and even baker's bread made from the mixed flour and that of all-wheat products.

JUNIOR: Right, sir, taken.

SENIOR: The proportion of one unit of wheat to three units of barley is found to be suitable.

JUNIOR: You said one unit of wheat to three of barley, sir?

SENIOR: Yes. I said one unit of wheat to three of barley. But. Wait a moment. How many sacks of barley have we?

JUNIOR: I don't know, sir, exactly how many hundreds or thousands. You only said large supplies of barley.

SENIOR: Leave it at that. We will have to fix it all up again later on. For the present please change and invert the ratio.

JUNIOR: What ratio, sir?

SENIOR: That of wheat and barley.

JUNIOR: I understand, sir. The proportion of three units of wheat to one unit of barley is found to be suitable.

SENIOR: Exactly. Thank you.

JUNIOR: Next sir.

SENIOR: It is therefore decided that wheat will not be sold by itself in Bombay City and suburbs.

JUNIOR: It is therefore decided that wheat will not be sold by itself in Bombay City and suburbs.

SENIOR: Wheat will be available only in conjunction with barley in proportion of three units of barley.

JUNIOR: You mean wheat, sir?

SENIOR: Oh yes. wheat. Three units of wheat and one of barley.

JUNIOR: That is taken, sir.

SENIOR: What is our landed cost of barley?

JUNIOR: I don't know that, sir.

SENIOR: What is the price we last fixed for wheat, I mean, all-wheat?

JUNIOR: I think, sir, one rupee or a fraction more per paylee.

SENIOR: Excellent. We fix the retail price of the mixture of wheat and barley at 14 annas per paylee.

JUNIOR: Taken, sir. Anything else, sir?

SENIOR: Confound this mixture. It takes away my breath each time to refer to wheat and barley, barley and wheat, separately. We must have one single name for this war mixture. We will call this mixture "BARWHEAT." Will that do?

JUNIOR: Capital, sir, capital. BARWHEAT with a hyphen in between, sir, I suppose?

SENIOR: No, no, no. No hyphen there. That will spoil the soup and my days and nights of labour. We don't BAR WHEAT, we don't suggest even. No hyphen, see? Only plain BARWHEAT without dash or hyphen. Barwheat. A wholesome mixture of wheat and barley for and during the war. When the war is won and over, we will separate wheat and barley. Till then barwheat. I am tired now. Thank you. Good day.

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Cultural Life Of War-Time China

(Continued from Page 3)

gy, Psychology, and History and Philology.

The last of these Institutes is both the most important and the most germane to my subject. The Institute concentrates on three fields of research: archaeology and ancient history, anthropology, and philology, especially in the field of ancient Chinese. In this field, Dr. Li Fang-Kuei and his assistants have carried, the research, begun by the Swedish scholar Karl Gren, back to the dawn of Chinese history. In its early years, the Institute, led by Dr. Fu Szenien, carried out extensive research at Anyang, where rich archaeological finds have thrown a flood of light on the China of the Shang-Yin dynasty in the second millenium B.C. Just before the war, it was studying the remains of early Chou culture found near Paochi in Shensi, and when, after the outbreak of war, it moved to Yunnan, the study of the finds was continued. When the Institute was in the South-West. Dr. Lichi, the famous anthropologist, and his staff made use of the opportunity to study the history and customs of various races such as Miaos, Lolos, and other tribes with equally picturesque names who live within the borders of Yunnan.

To-day, the Institute, though not the whole Academy, has moved to the village of Lichwang in Szechwan, where it is continuing its work far from the Japanese lines.

Cultural Treasures

So much for the achievement of the present; what about the treasures of the past? Many who saw the Exhibition of Chinese Art at Burlington House in the winter of 1935-36 will no doubt be wondering what has happened to the thousands of exquisite objects d'art, which were the concrete expression of China's cultural heritage. Many of the national treasures from the palace collections, for example, have been rescued and brought to safe places in Free China; others are still in Peking, though how long they will remain there I would not like to prophesy. Private collectors, on the other hand, have suffered severely both at the hands of uncouth soldiers in their insane frenzy of destructiveness, and at the hands of Japanese officers anxious to augment their own collection. Soochow, formerly the connoisseurs' metropolis, was systematically pillaged, and other cultural cities, such as beautiful Hangchow, were subjected to similar treatment. There are still a few objects d'art which have escaped the notice of the invaders, but connoisseurs from Japan constantly make trips to occupied China, and I need hardly say that they never return to Japan empty-handed.

In conclusion, I would like to say a few words about scholars in general. To-day the life of the scholar in Free China is very hard. Whether he is a university teacher or a civil servant—and most are now one or the other—he has to live in primitive buildings and be content with the small quantity of food and clothing which his inadequate income will allow him to buy. But he is getting more closely in touch with the masses than ever before, and broadening their outlook and his own understanding at the same time. Under the stress of wartime shortages, old beliefs and customs are acquiring a new significance. One example is the belief that one should eat every grain of rice in one's bowl, while another is the supersitition that it is unlucky to throw away any paper with writing on it. The price of food and the shortage of paper are bringing much suffering in their train, but they are helping to weld the Chinese people into a single nation with a common aim. Likewise, the destruction of their homes and cities has brought misery to millions, but the coming together of scholars, students, artists, and artisans from North, South, East and West is producing a new synthesis and a new common understanding, and is, I think, opening yet another chapter in the long cultural history of China.

Seeds Of Scholarship

I should like to close by quoting a Chinese phrase: "Tu shu tsung-tze". It means, "the seeds of scholarship", and embodies the old belief that once there has been a scholar in a family, however poor and obscure that family may become, some day the seeds will take root and a new scholar will arise. I mention this because it illustrates the sense of continuity which pervades Chinese Civilisation and Chinese Culture. In the past, civil wars have laid waste the land and dynasties have collapsed amid bloodshed and destruction; barbarians from the North, Huns and Mongols, have wiped out whole towns and villages, but China's spirit and culture have survived. As in the past, so in the present: the Japanese hordes may pillage and slay, but Chinese civilisation will survive this, as it has survived all previous onslaughts.

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GERMANS ABANDON ACQUAFONDATA?

ALLIES PREPARE FOR FINAL ASSAULT ON CASSINO

NEW YORK. Jan. 15

The Columbia Broadcasting System's correspondent broadcasting from Naples says that Acquafontata ringed by French troops appears to have been abandoned by the Germans.

Driving forward over the snow covered slopes of the Appennines General Juin's French forces with whom American troops are co-operating are carrying out a peak to peak advance on a seven miles front which threatens to outflank Cassino in a push of two-mile up the Colli-Atina mountain road to the north of the Rome highway they have straightened out the line of attack for the final assault on Cassino, says Reuter's Special Correspondent at the Allied Headquarters in North Africa.

The peaks captured include the great Monna Casale which dominates the whole region.

The Germans are staking everything in holding their "Gustav Line".

German prisoners have boasted that the line is impregnable.

EIGHTH ARMY IMPROVES POSITION

On the Eighth Army front New Zealand troops improved their positions in the Orosogna area by an advance of some 500 yards.

The Allies have taken over 8,000 German prisoners since they landed in Italy on September 3, it was announced here to-day.

Allied Advance

(From Reuter's special correspondent):

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 15: Advancing further two miles in the Acquafondata sector French troops have seized 250 prisoners since they launched their attack on Wednesday.

LONDON, Jan. 15: Acquafondata, the capture of which is reported in to-day's Allied 'communique' is eight miles north-east of Cassino in the Cervaro sector. The Germans reported yesterday that they had abandoned the village to French troops.

The French mountain drive in the region above the Rome Road has further straightened the Fifth Army line from north to south, facing Gen. Kesselring's "Gustav" line. Gen. Juin's troops smashed through very fierce resistance in their two-mile drive to captured Acquafondata, and three more heights. The mountains, all of which are at least 3,000 feet high, are Monte Ferrio, two miles north-west of Acquafondata; Monte pagano slightly to the south of Monte Ferrio, and Monte Pile which is a continuation of Monte Pagano, a mile and a half east of Vitticuso.—

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 15: To-day's 'communique says:

LAND: Advance of French troops of the Fifth Army continues. Three new heights and the town of Acquafondata were captured. Enemy counter-attacks were repulsed. British artillery was active on both the Fifth and Eighth Army fronts.

MOSTAR AIRFELD RAIDED

AIR: Mostar airfield in Yugoslavia received a concentrated attack by a strong force of escorted heavy bombers yesterday. A large number of high explosives and fragmentation bombs were dropped on hangars and runways, resulting in many fires and explosion.

Light bombers and fighter bombers made many sorties against enemy shipping in the Sibernik area. Several merchant vessels were set on fire.

Gun positions were attacked at San Elia and San Guiseppe. Hits were scored on docks at Anzio. medium-bombers attacked railway bridge at Pontecorvo. Four enemy aircraft were destroyed and five of ours are missing."—Reuter.

INTENSIVE PATROLLING ON ARAKAN FRONT

ARAKAN FRONT, Jan. 15.

Although the front as a whole has been quieter since the occupation of Maungdaw and the clearing of the area around it, patrolling is as intensive as ever, writes an Indian army observer.

Our troops in the region of Dilpara, four miles south-east of Maungdaw have been probing energetically into the foot-hills of the Mayu range, both eastward and to the north-east where the Japanese still hold positions near Razabil village close to the junction of the Maungdaw-Buthidaung and Indian roads.

At this point the enemy is being pressed from west and north, but so far is sticking grimly to his good defences. East of the range, our patrols have also been very active, but no big clashes are reported. Japanese supply transports proceeding towards Buthidaung have been making a detour from the main road, probably to avoid our shelling.

JAP FIGHTERS INTERCEPTED

NEW DELHI. Jan. 15.

A communique from the Air Command, South-East Asia, says:—

R.A.F. fighters of the Third Tactical Air Force of the Eastern Air Command this morning successfully intercepted a large formation of Japanese fighters over the Mayu Peninsula.

First reports indicate that in the combats which ensued 15 enemy aircraft were destroyed, six probably destroyed and many others damaged. Two of our fighters are missing, but the pilot of one is known to be safe and the pilot of the other believed to be safe.—A. P.

Poland Proposes Joint Talks Over Frontier Issue

LONDON. Jan. 14.

The Polish Government has proposed talks with Russia at which the British and the United States Governments would take part.

While the Polish Government cannot recognise unilateral decisions or accomplished facts which have taken place or might take place on the territory of the Polish Republic, they have repeatedly expressed their sincere desire for a Polish-Soviet agreement on terms which would be just and acceptable to both sides.

The Polish Government stated early on Saturday morning. "The Polish Government have taken cognisance of the declaration of the Soviet Government contained in the Tass Communique of January 11, which was issued as a reply to the declaration of the Polish Government of January 5

The Soviet Communique contains a number of statements to which a complete answer is afforded by the ceaseless struggle against the Germans waged at the heaviest cost by the Polish nation under the direction of the Polish Government.

The urgency of complete solidarity of United Nations increases with every step that the victorious and rapidly advancing Russian armies take towards the Curzon Line itself. It is of utmost importance to the future of Russian-Polish relations in which the whole future of the war and peace is inseparably engaged that frank and friendly discussions between the two parties should take place. There is no time to lose. It would be a tragic failure if the present opportunity were not turned to full and prompt account, for if this were missed a recurrence of conditions equally favourable to a settlement could hardly be hoped for" —Reuter.

Welcome To Polish Move

LONDON, Jan. 15.

(From Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent):

In authoritative British quarters, the Polish statement is regarded as an encouraging response to the Soviet Government declaration of January 11. It shows that in the view of the Polish Government, as in that of the Soviet Government, all outstanding questions that divide them are open to negotiation with the common object of reaching a satisfactory settlement. In British official quarters, whose desire throughout has been to see an agreement reached between their two allies, this development is warmly welcomed.

Eschewing polemics and omitting specific reference to the frontier question, the statement goes to the root of the matter in proposing a round table conference on "all outstanding questions". The frontier question, though it constitutes the most important single concrete problem awaiting settlement, is less urgent in the view of the Polish Government at least than that of military co-operation between the Polish Underground Movement and the advancing Soviet Armies.

FIVE DETENUS RELEASED

NAGPUR, Jan. 15: Five persons from the Central Provinces detained under the Defence of India Rule 26 have been released unconditionally from the Nagpur Central Jail by an order of the Provincial Government. —A. P.

Mrs. Roosevelt To Visit India?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

The President's wife, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, may soon visit India and Chungking, according to the "Times Herald" society columnist. The columnist quotes a letter written on January 1st from India by an American aviator to a Washington resident saying: "Odds running 20 to 1 that Eleanor will be official trail-blazer to our adopted country" The letter was passed by the censors.—Reuter.

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"Avalanche That Threatens To Bury Us"

NAZI STORIES OF WINTER ORDEALS ON EASTERN FRONT

LONDON, January 14.

The German Radio war reporter Friedrich Hartau said, tonight in a broadcast from the Russian front, "We are no longer fighting to hold some piece of Russian soil. We are simply fighting for our skins. We are fighting to escape the avalanche that threatens to bury us.

People at home have no inkling of what the German soldier is going through on the Eastern front. You have to be there to realise all the hardships that make life a hell on earth

"Fighting Is Most Brutal"

Winter fighting means Arctic cold and incessant Soviet attacks.

Our troops no longer have any living quarters. They have to live in the open like bombed out people in raided towns.

Fighting now is the most brutal, the most cruel there has ever been on the eastern front. We have to summon our last strength to go on fighting.

On the top of all this the German soldier is haunted by the constant question 'What is happening to the eastern front';. To that question no answer can be given."

Reuter's special correspondent in Moscow, says: The forces under General Rokossovsky capturing Mozyr and the neighbouring rail junction of Kalinokivichi have opened the road to Western White Russia through the Pripet Marshes.

The next move will probably be a combined drive on Pinsk along the road to Brest-Litovsk by General Rokossovsky's men and the forces of General Vatutin who are driving westward from Sarny. These forces have now reached a point 55 miles due south of Pinsk on the southern fringe of the Pripet Marshes.

East of Vinnitsa the fourth day of the great battle for the Odessa-Warsaw Railway has been no slackening in fighting. Nor has it seen any strategic or even tactical gain by the Germans to replace their enormous losses.

In the latest fighting Soviet guns have smashed half the German tank strength.

8,000 GERMANS KILLED IN VINNITSA BATTLE

Eight thousand Germans have been killed in the Vinnitsa battle since Tuesday and several hundred tanks and Ferdinand mobile guns have been put out of action

STALIN'S ORDER OF THE DAY

Marshal Stalin in an order of the day to-night addressed to Army-General Rokossovsky said:

"The troops which particularly distinguished themselves in the capture of Mozyr and Kalinkovichi will be recommended for the distinction of adding the names of Mozyr and Kalinkovichi to their units. Those who have distinguished themselves in the previous battles will be recommended for the decoration."

COMMUNICATIONS TO PINSK IN RUSSIAN CONTROL

The road centre of Mozyr and the neighbouring rail junction of Kalinkovichi, eight miles to the north-east, are twin communication centres of Eastern Polesie (the province of the Pripet Marshes). Between them they control the only road and railway running east to west through the centre of the Pripet Marshes to Pinsk, 140 miles to the west and 60 miles inside the pre-war Polish border.

The two towns surrounded by a defence system seven miles in depth have been stormed by General Rokossovsky's forces only three days after their initial break-through on an 18-mile front on this sector.

To-night's Soviet 'communique' says: That the Russian troops captured over 40 inhabited localities in the Mozyr direction including the railway stations of Klinsk, Kachury and Kozenki. They continued their offensive west of Sarny and west of Novograd-Volynsk and occupied several inhabited localities.

East of Vinnitsa they continued successfully to repel counter-attacks by large forces of tanks and infantry, inflicting heavy losses in men and material.

BITTER FIGHTING IN VINNITSA

The supplement to the Soviet 'communique', describing the fighting on the White Russian front, says:

"East of Vinnitsa bitter fighting continued. "Having reinforced his much battered units and brought up strong reserves of tanks, the enemy launched repeated counter-attacks. In one sector the Germans sent over 100 tanks and gun-carriers into action.

RETREAT TURNED INTO ROUT

Panzers are being knocked out in dozens and wide areas are strewn with enemy dead. In the Western Ukraine the German retreat is fast becoming a rout. Broadening the sweep of their advance the Russians are to-day pushing ahead along the Sarny-Rovno railway, and are also making a big drive further south beyond Stepan, towards the town of Kotky, 26 miles further west. South-east again from this sector the Germans are also in retreat after being driven out of their intermediate defence lines after a short battle.

The road centre of Stepan on the west bank of the River Horyn fell in a few hours after being attacked from three sides by Russian troops who crossed the frozen river "literally on the heels of the enemy" the "Red Star" reports.

The Moscow radio said that thousands of brilliant rockets lit up the sky over Kremlin in Moscow to-night as 224 guns fired 20 victory salvoes in honour of the capture of Mozyr and Kalinkovich.

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Berlin Being Raided

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 15.

Berlin is being raided by aircraft, it is learned here early this morning.—Reuter.

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2,000 TONS OF BOMBS RAINED ON BRUNSWICK

LONDON, Jan. 15: Two thousand tons of bombs were dropped last night on Brunswick, it is officially announced.—Reuter.

700 Planes Raid N. W. France

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Waves of bombers and great swarms of fighters took part in an hour-by-hour "shuttle" on Northern France throughout yesterday within 24 hours of a declaration by a Luftwaffe spokesman that "it is most likely that there will now be a lull in Allied air attacks."

Among planes taking part in the day's attack were Flying Fortresses, Liberators, Marauders, Thunderbolts, Lightnings and Mustangs.

Some 700 aircraft streamed out over the Channel in the morning alone.

A number of Typhoon fighters, having escorted Typhoon bombers to the target, went on to sweep the Paris area without a challenge.

The fury of the attack was kept up by Marauders, more than 200 strong who fought their way through flak and fighter opposition to the targets.

Fighter opposition was the first encountered by Marauders since they began concentrated attacks against special military objectives in North-Western France in mid December.

The Marauders were covered by one of the heaviest R.A.F and Allies escort which have participated in joint operations with them.

Two Marauder tail gunners each claimed an enemy fighter destroyed and two more, both Fockewulf 190's were destroyed by pilots of one of the R.A.F. Spitfire wings.

CHINESE TO GARRISON JAPAN?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15: Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek discussed the garrisoning of Japan with the Chinese during the Cairo Conference, states the unofficial army and navy journal to-day.—Reuter.

Srivastava On Settlement Of Points Of Difference

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

The settlement of two points of difference between the Government of India and the Bengal Government, over the procurement of food-grains and the milling of rice is announced in a settlement issued to-day by the Food Member, Sir J. P. Srivastava.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi

VELLORE, Jan. 14: Mr S. A. Brelvi, President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, who arrived here this morning from Madras left for Arkonam this evening 'en route' to Bombay.,—A. P.

ALLIES MUST LANCE BALKAN BOIL

A WEEK OF WAR By N. G. Jog

JANUARY, 14.

With the tempo of fighting on the Russian front becoming more and more fierce every passing day and with the collapse of the entire winter line of the German army, the old question gains a new urgency: When will the second front be opened?

For more than six weeks now, ever since the publication of the epoch-making Teheran Agreement, this issue has not been raised—except in the Axis countries. After all, the Big Three had unanimously agreed upon the scope and timing of the invasion of Europe and the democratic world, after a prolonged and intense agitation, was content to bide their decision. If Stalin himself is satisfied, none else has any ground for grumbling over the delay: this has been the consensus of opinion.

The general impression is that we will have to await until spring for the opening of the greatest battle in history. Strategists of all times are agreed that spring is the best season for war as well as love. Churchill has a weakness for botanical time-tables. He had marked the invasion of Sicily (without naming Sicily of course!) for "before the leaves of autumn fall." So it would be a safe bet that the second front will be launched before the trees of winter burgeon into new leaves and flowers.

Situation Transformed

It will be remembered, however, that Sicily was invaded much earlier than Churchill's deadline. Will the precedent hold good for the opening of the second front, too? Should it not, in view of the sensational happenings on the Russian front? It seems from the rumpus raised in the Allied countries by the penetration of the Polish frontier, that such a lightening advance was not envisaged by the participants in the Teheran conference—Stalin not excluded. Otherwise they would not have left such a crucial question undecided.

The amazing achievements of the "thrice-annihilated' Red Army have suddenly transformed the entire perspective of the war. It is true that the 40 German divisions still remain entrenched in the Dnieper bend but it is now more than obvious that theirs is only a suicidal stand. Marshal von Manstein is making heroic attempts to keep open the Odessa-Warsaw railway, his last supply line. But with General Vatutin closing upon Vinnitsa, it seems to be a vain hope.

The battle for this bastion is reaching the proportions and ferocity of Stalingrad. Manstein is making a determined effort to prevent Vatutin's encircling move. He has halted his three-week retreat, regrouped his armies along the north bank of the Bug, lower south near Tulchin and on the approaches to Zhmerinka. His main aim is, of course, to safeguard the vital railway line. But he seems also anxious to give some sort of stability to the rapidly crumbling front in order to devise ways and means to save the hundreds of thousands of soldiers who are trapped in the Bend. That is why he has mustered all his Panzers to give battle to Vatutin.

Fateful Knocks

His attempts would have proved successful—at least temporarily as they did when he first launched his counter-offensive in the Kiev salient—had it not been for the fateful knocks the Wehrmacht is receiving in the Polish territory. The Soviet High Command, with its flair for rapidly shifting its hammer-blows and exploiting the weak spots, evidently caught Manstein on the wrong foot when it struck on the Olevsk-Novogorad Volynsk sector on the 4th of January. Within eight days they captured the important railway junction of Sarny and are dashing headlong towards Pinsk, along the road to Kovel.

The territory reoccupied by the Red Army west of the old Russo-Polish frontier already makes a substantial salient about sixty miles in depth and with an area of nearly 2,000 square miles. The conclusion cannot be resisted that Hitler never expected this blow to fall at this moment. Otherwise he would not have left such a vital front undefended. The German troops are falling back in disorder over the bleak, marshy terrain north of Sarny. The Red Army is on the heels and the guerillas are on their flanks.

And just when feverish attempts were being made to rush reinforcements to the threatened area, another point on the 2,000 mile front has erupted like a volcano. Mosir was the only hedgehog left to the Wehrmacht on the Zhitomir-Korosten-Zhlobin line. As usual the Red Army made no undue efforts to reduce it frontally when they found that the Germans were clinging to it so tenaciously. They soft-pedalled their offensive and devoted their attention somewhere else. The Wehrmacht must have been thankful for the respite.

Battle Of Destiny

The lull, however, proved short-lived and General Rokossovsky has now struck with redoubled fury. His forces have already reached the inner defence ring around Mosir and it remains to be seen how long more this stronghold can resist the latest attack. A similar fate is threatening Vitebsk in the extreme north. According to the Berlin correspondent of a Stockholm paper, the Red Army has already pierced the German lines north-west of Vitebsk and is now fighting behind the German front.

All these concerted, though by no means simultaneous, attacks are no doubt intended to push the entire eastern battlefront forward. During the last six months all the gigantic battles have been fought on or around the Dnieper, which has roughly marked the farthest limit of the Russian advance. In the extreme south the Germans are still clinging to the elbow of the river. That army is however a doomed army and the Soviet High Command seems to have decided that the time is ripe to put the Dnieper behind them and to make a synchronised advance all along the line.

The eyes of both the opponents are, however, centred on the extreme south—and south-west. The battle which Manstein has now joined may well prove a battle of destiny for him—and Germany. If he loses his hold over the Odessa-Warsaw railway line, his only precarious link with the west will be through Roumania by a roundabout route from Odessa and over extremely mountainous terrain. This cannot be called a supply line and much less will it serve as an escape corridor for his doomed divisions on the Dnieper.

Hitler's Main Anxiety

The question immediately arises why Manstein should have clung so long and so desperately to the Bend. Even a tyro could have realised after the Kiev denouement that the present elbow-hold was bound to prove untenable, utterly hopeless in the long run. Why then should he not have disengaged and withdrawn these forces in good time while the Red Army was far away from the Odessa-Warsaw railway? Why this open-eyed sacrifice of some of the best division that the Wehrmacht has still left?

The answer in one word is the Balkans. Hitler's paramount anxiety is to keep the Red Army as long and as far away as possible from the Balkans. That is the Achilles Heel of his "Festung Europa', which Hitler wants to keep safe from harm. He seems to be more worried about the Red Army's impending approach to the Roumanian border than the Allies' long-standing threats from the south. And for good reasons too.

The most obvious line of Allied attack is through Yugoslavia and there the Nazis are probably ready to meet the invading forces. They are already conducting a minor war with Tito's partisan forces and are cleverly exploiting the dissensions between the various groups and parties to further their own ends. What Hitler is really afraid of is that the Red Army will descend like a sickle upon Rumania and Bulgaria and cut through to the heart of Greater Germany. That is why he is starving the major fronts and rushing reinforcements into the Balkans.

Let me quote General Brownrigg: "It is evidently the opinion of the German General Staff that it is more important to try to keep the Russians out of Rumania than out of Poland; they are evidently prepared to sacrifice all the troops in the Dnieper bend on the altar of that necessity. They probably hope to hang on in the south for three months—until thaw stops fighting on a grand scale. They pray that the second front will not be opened until the spring."

Do It Right Now!

And this is exactly why the Allies must open it now—right now. It may not be a second front on the expected grand scale, across the Channel. Let it be a third front, while the second one is in incubation. And that third front can only be in the Balkans. The little Balkan kingdoms are like a series of boils on the posterior of Europe. They are suppurutating with personal feuds and public disorders, suspicion and fear. They are crying to high heavens to be lanced, for all their accumulated puss to be drained away.

Let that operation be done without delay. The Allies are certainly in a position to do it. The whole Danubian basin is in the grip of nerves, even panic. The recent Allied bombings and the relentless approach of the Red Army to Rumania have created a state of jitters. Cities are being emptied; mass evacuations are reported from exposed provinces like Bessarabia. The German radio itself stated the other day that "the war has come practically to the front door-step of the Balkans."

It only remains for the Allies to walk right in—through Yugoslavia, if not Turkey. (Why should the Turkish students in Berlin be suddenly instructed to leave for Switzerland?) Postponing this attack to spring is only doing what Hitler hopes—and wants them to do. Let them postpone their real second front to the spring if they must; but let them not delay this lancing operation on the Balkan boil.

That will be the first act in the process of healing the long-stricken, Fascist-ridden body of Europe.

SHORT SHORT STORY FROM CHUANG TZU

Once Chuang Tzu was faced with starvation, and was obliged to go and ask the Prince of Wei for some millet.

"I am hoping before long," said the Prince, "to receive the rent from my lands. Then I will be able to lend you three hundred pieces. Will that do?"

"On my way here," said Chuang Tzu, "I heard a voice calling for help. I looked round and in the cart track was a gudgeon. 'Gudgeon,' I said, 'What are you doing there?'

"'I am an exile from the Eastern Sea. Let me have a dipper full of water, and you will save my life.'

"'I am hoping before long,' I said to it, 'to go south to Wu and Yueh. I will ask the king to divert the Western River so that it will flow your way. Will that do?'

"'I have lost my proper surroundings,' said the gudgeon. 'I have no place to call my own. All the same, if you gave me a dipper of water, I could manage to keep alive. If, instead of that, you do as you propose, you might as well string me up at once in a dried fish shop.'"

(Tr. ARTHUR WALEY.)

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INSULT TO INDIANS

Protest Against Appointment Of Australian As Governor Of Bengal

The Council of Imperial Indian Citizenship Association have issued the following statement :—

The Council of Imperial Indian Citizenship Association conveyed to the Government of India their views on the appointment of Dominion citizens to positions in the public services in India at the time of the appointment of Mr Claude Scott a native of Australia as Director of Information of the Government of Bombay in 1939

By the appointment of Mr R G. Casey to the Governorship of Bengal it is abundantly clear that either the Government of India failed to inform His Majesty's Government of the intense resentment against such appointment in India or if they did, His Majesty's Government did not appreciate Indians' feeling in this matter

Mr Casey's appointment has not satisfied even moderate opinion in India. The Liberal Federation at the last session recently held in Bombay adopted a resolution of protest saying that "the appointment was an insult and humiliation to India"

Mr Casey's reported statement that he is coming to India not as a "representative of Australia" but as a "British subject" does not in any way alter the fundamental fact that he hails from a country where race prejudice and immigration restrictions against Indians—British subjects—is a national policy

The recent statement of Mr Edward J. Ward, Australian Minister of External Territories that the White Australia policy is not based on any ideal of racial superiority is not convicing, as it is not backed by any suitable action by the Government there to substantiate his contention

Australia imposed restrictions on the entry of Indians into New Guinea when that country became a Mandated Territory under Australia after the last war. When however, New Guinea was in the hands of Germany and not a Mandated Territory under Australia Indians were freely admitted in New Guinea. It was a proof of racial discrimination and of class superiority by a unit of the British Empire.

When the appointment of Mr. Casey is considered with this background no more comment is necessary from the Indian point of view History fails to cite another instance of the self-respect of a country being so outrageously violated by another professedly friendly nation

The Council therefore, have no option but to record their emphatic protest against the appointment of Mr. R. G Casey as the Governor of Bengal and apprehend that at the time of submission of Mr Casey's name to His Majesty by the Cabinet, the abovementioned facts could not have been brought to His Majesty's knowledge.

BENGAL GOVT. INVITES DOCTORS FOR MEDICAL RELIEF

The Government of Bengal through its Premier appealed the Indian Medical Association during the course of its annual Conference at Ahmedabad for a supply of doctors for the Medical Relief in Bengal

The Central Council of the Indian Medical Association felt that it was the duty of the Association to rise to the occasion at the time when people of Bengal were passing through the most critical and trying times. suffering from starvation and epidemics

Responding to the appeal it has instructed all its Branches to get the Volunteers as quickly as possilbe Bombay Branch appeals to the doctors of the Bombay Province to volunteer to render help to the suffering humanity in Bengal Their services will be required for a period of three to six months at the most.

The Government of Bengal has offered Rs 200 to a Graduate and Rs 150 to a Licentiate with unfurnished quarters and usual dearness allowance

The Indian Medical Association, Bombay Branch is of the opinion that the terms should have included travelling expenses and some compensation in the event of anyone falling victim to epidemics

The Bombay Branch through its Head office at Calcutta is negotiating with the Government of Bengal for removing the differences in pay for Graduates and Licentiates and for other terms

The Government wheels move slow. Bengal people cannot wait. Their cry is pathetic their need for doctors urgent and immediate

The Bombay Branch of the Indian Medical Association therefore offers the following terms to the doctors going through it :—

Government will pay as advertised Rs. 200 per month for a graduate and Rs. 150 for a Licentiate unfurnished quarters plus usual dearness allowance

The Bombay Branch undertakes to pay (a) the second class fare from Bombay to Calcutta (b) An Insurance will be taken out by the Bombay Branch in the name of every doctor volunteering for an amount of Rs 10,000 for one year The terms of the Insurance are such that after the end of a year the insured doctor will be at liberty to convert the same either for the whole amount or part of it into a regular life policy at a concession rate of premium

The Head Office of the Indian Medical Association at Calcutta will be at the services of the doctors in case of difficulties

Terms are offered to all doctors irrespective of their being members of the Indian Medical Association

Please apply at once to the Hony. Secretary (Dr Shridhar V Oak) Indian Medical Association, Bombay Branch, Vijay Nagar, Dadar, Bombay or see personally Dr. Chamanlal Mehta, Shree Nivas, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, or Dr U. B Narayan Rao 1, Damodar Mansion, Opera House Tram Terminus, Girgaon, Bombay, between 5-30 and 6-30 p.m. week days

Amery's Policy Must Go

India Week Campaign In Birmingham

LONDON, Jan. 15.

An India Week campaign with the immediate object of ending the present deadlock and securing a settlement in India will be launched in Birmingham on Sunday, January 23, by the Midland Council of the India League, says Reuter's Special Correspondent.

The people of Britain have the power and responsibility to achieve this" Lord Faringdon will preside at the opening demonstration and among the speakers will be the Labour Mr. William Dobbie and the India League Secretary Mr. V K. Krishna Menon.—Reuter.

No Early End Of War, Says Knox

CLEVELAND (Ohio), Jan. 14.

The United States Secretary of Navy, Colonel Frank Knox, said here to-day that "a quick ending of the war is unlikely. Those who wishfully think for an early end are necessarily doing disservice to the war effort. There is no ground for hope that the German home front will collapse."

CHIANG-KAI-SHEK SENDS MESSAGE TO M.P.'s

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek has sent a message to British Members of Parliament which will be read at a private meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union on the first sitting day when parliment resumes. The head of the Chinese Goodwill Mission which is in this country, Doctor Wang Shih Chieh, will read the massage and give an address

Australian Troops Capture Namdariwa

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Australian troops on the Huon Peninsula of New Guinea have captured Namdariwa, it is announced to-day in General MacArthur's 'communique.'

The Japanese have lost 2,975 dead since American marines landed at Cape Gloucester, New Britain.

Allied planes bombed and left sinking a 7,000-ton Japanese cargo vessel off Kavieng, New Ireland. American bombers made a 2,000-mile round trip to bomb Makassar and Balikpapen on Celebes in the Dutch East Indies.

Aircraft of the Seventh Army Air Force attacked installations on Mili Atoll in the Marshall Islands on January 5. There was no fighter opposition. All planes returned safely.

U. S. Suit Against I. C. I. To Be Put Off

WASHINGTON Jan. 14.

It is reliably reported that the Justice Department may delay its anti-trust suit against Dupont, I. C I. and the two British Peers until after the war at the request of the United States War Department.

It is understood that the War Department believes that litigation at this time would interfere with war production.

Competent authorities point out that the suit as a civil one which is important at the Present time mainly as an indication of the United States post-war policy and hence there is no disposition to rush the hearing of it.

BLACK-MARKETEER

Will He "One Day Be Pushed Into Sewage Or Sea"?

BOMBAY, Friday

"The era of high prices has ended profiteering is no longer able to stalk the land unshamedly, public awakening has been remarkably keen and swift, and there is already a noticeable fall in prices of goods in daily use. The black-marketeer is gradually being pushed into lanes, and pavements until one day he is pushed into the underground sewage system or into the sea. This is but the beginning and we mean to intensify the drive until we are restored to normal conditions and prices", said Mr. C. C. Desai, I.C.S., Controller of Civil Supplies, in a talk on the "anti hoarding ordinance" broadcast at 8-30 p.m. on Friday from Bombay.—A.P.

COTTON TEXTILES CONTROL ORDER

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

The Cotton Textiles (Dyes and Chemicals) Control order issued today prohibits the sale or disposal otherwise of certain specified dyes and chemicals except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, or in compliance with a direction given by him.—A. P.

ORISSA CENSORS MUTILATE "APNA GHAR"

CUTTACK, Jan. 11

The scene in the beginning of the film "Apna Ghar" where photographs of Mahatma Gandhi Dr Tagore and Swami Vivekanand are shown and a song sung, and the scene at the end where "The Flag" is shown, have been declared uncertified portions by the Orissa Government.

This cancels a previous notification of the Government, banning the whole version of the Film.

The Film has been passed by the Bombay Board of Film Censors.—A. P.

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Here are a few names:

Ghulam Ali Khan of Lahore
Vilayat Hussein of Bombay
Sundaram Iyer of Madras
Vilayat Khan of Delhi
Gulam Rasool of Baroda
Siddeshwaribai of Benares

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(Consent of the Central Govt. has been obtained to the issue under Defence of India Rule 94A it must be distinctly understood that in giving this Consent the Govt. of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinion expressed with regard to them.)

Paragon Wins 2000-Guineas

Kashmir Colours Triumph At Mahaluxmi

From Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Kashmir colours flew high at Mahaluxmi to-day when the third day of second winter meeting was put on action. Paragon scored a cut victory in the day's attraction, the Indian 2,000-Guineas, while the next big event, the Kempton Park Plate was also won by the Kashmir-owned Flutter. Besides, the Maharani of Kashmir's Repartee scored in the first division of the Khandala Plate. All the three Kashmir candidates were piloted by Burn, while trainer Shinde sent out the winner of the Guineas and the Maharani's candidate.

In the 2,000-Guineas, the Kashmir's Paragon who was placed prominently throughout the journey won by a length from the neglected Big Joy, while the favourite, Khan Bahadur, on whom Roberts made efforts desperately had to be content with the third berth. The neglected candidate from the Baroda bracket, Royal Windsor, came from a long way back and occupied the unremunerative place on board, and his well-supported companion, Star Of Sirohi headed the defeated brigade at the judge's end.

Trainer Buckley cornered a double for his patron, Mr. M. D. Petit. P. Khade again displayed plenty of skill when steering home two winners.

Forty-five punters collected each Rs. 1,742 on the daily treble pool.

Judging from the dividends most punters must have wound up fairly at the close.

The following are the results:—

THE HADAPSUR PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. M. D. Petit's KOTOR 8-11 Uttamsingh 1
Mr. Chandra Mohan's A LA GRANDE 8-7 Chavan 2
Mrs. Marbeth's AFTALON 8-11 N. Singh 3
Mr. F. A. Irani's COUGAR 8-5 M. Singh 4
Not run: Indication
Won by: 2 lengths, 1/2 length, 1 length
Time: 1 minute 44 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 28 Places Rs. 14. Rs 16 and Rs. 17

THE KHANDALA PLATE Division III—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Idar's BUBBLES 8-11 Mohd. Khan 1
Major A. Svamvur's HERE'S HOW 8-0 F. Mohd. 2
M/s. S. J. Bharucha and D. W. Balfour's EASTER MONDAY 9-0 Dashratsingh 3
Major A. Svamvur's CALL TO ARMS 8-5 Raut 4
Not run: Eldorado
Won by: Hd. 1/2 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 19 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 54. Places Rs. 20. Rs. 146 and Rs. 68.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Kashmir's FLUTTER 7-11 Burn 1
Maharani Chimanabai and Maharaja of Cooch Behar's DON'T SHOOT 9-4 Sibbritt 2
Mrs. S. Basher Ali's MONEL 7-11 Raffaele 3
Mrs. Justice's HAUT TON 9-4 Jones 4
Not run: Desert Sunrise.
Won by: S-Hd. Hd. Hd.
Time: 1 minute 43 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 12. Rs. 11 and Rs. 14.

THE KHANDALA PLATE Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

M/s. B. Patel and Parker's NEELAM 8-13 P. Khade 1
Maharani Chimnabai's BEAU BRUMMEL 8-9 Sibbritt 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's PICK ME UP 9-4 Raffaele 3
M/s. Ebrahim and Dossa's ROYAL PRINCESS 7-11 Evans 4
Not run: Maharaj, Pure Emerald, Handley Cross, Lustre, Blue Pearl and Lady Be Good.
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 3/4 length, 3/4 length
Time: 1 minute 18 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 59. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 17 and Rs. 15.

THE CAIRO HANDICAP—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Mr. Kadri al Ardharumli's MR. COLMAN 7-11 Raffaele 1
Maharaja of Baroda's BLENHEIM 8-7 Britt 2
Maharaja Kumar of Morvi's INDEMNITY 8-2 Burn 3
Maharaja of Baroda's RABDAN 8-2 West 4
Not run: Dhayf Shammar, Shy Lady.
Won by: S-Hd., S-Hd., 1 length,
Time: 2 minutes 7 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 56. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15.

THE STEWARDS' CUP—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Mr. M. D. Petit's AVON SONG 9-1 Evans 1
Mr. E. P. A. Fernando's RATH 8-6 Marrs 2
M/s. Senanayake and Adamally's DOCTRINE 7-11 Raffaele 3
Lt. Col. Zorawar Singh's KIRIT 7-11 P. Khade 4
Not run: Mahboob, Misty Island and King of Sports.
Won by: 1 length, 1 length Hd.
Time: 2 minutes 42 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 26 Places Rs. 14, Rs. 23 and Rs 25.

THE INDIAN 2,000 GUINEAS, 1944—Distance 1 mile.

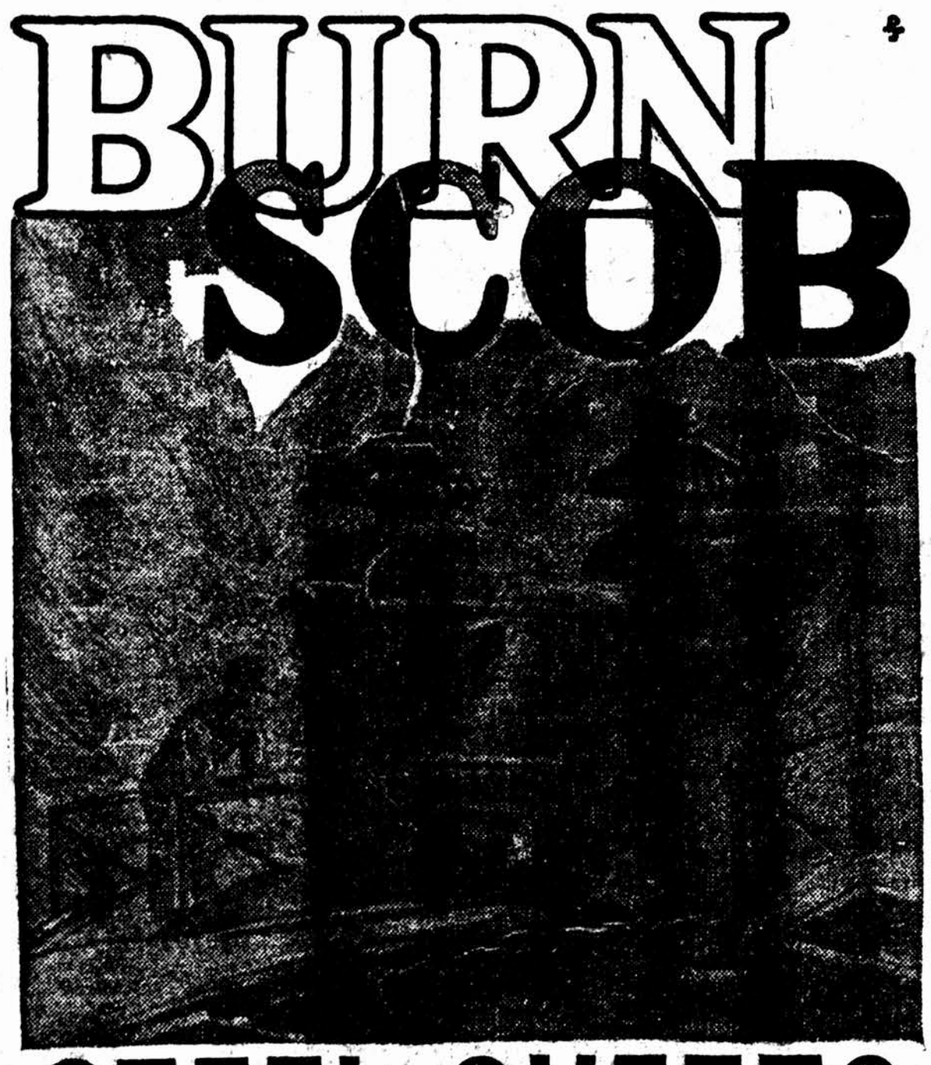
Maharaja of Kashmir's PARAGON 8-11 Burn 1
Mr. F. H. Mehta's BIG JOY 8-7 Marrs 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's KHAN BAHADUR 8-7 Foberts 3
Maharaja of Baroda's ROYAL WINDSOR 8-7 West 4
Not run: Gay Jester.
Won by: 1 length, S-hd, 1/2 length
Time: 1 minute 43 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 88. Places Rs. 34, Rs 46 and Rs. 16.

THE KHANDALA PLATE Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharani of Kashmir's REPARTEE 9-4 Burn 1
Mrs. Mashal and Mr. Moshi's PEACE TREATY 8-11 Marrs 2
Maharaja of Baroda's STAR OF GUJERAT 8-1 Britt 3
Mr. Amin and Major Gandhy's PLEADER 8-1 Evans 4
Not run: Lydia, Sunrich, Embassy, Row and Pakistan.
Won by: 1/2 length, 1 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 18 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 56. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 25 and Rs. 16.

THE C JENNINGS PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Osman Chotani's POM POM II 7-12 Raffaele 1
Maharaja of Baroda's SAVOYARD 8-7 Britt 2
Maharaja Kumar of Morvi's SAPODIL 9-0 Burn 3
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's PHILANTHROPIST 8-10 B. Mc Quade 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 70. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 28 and Rs. 13.



RANJI TROPHY

Bombay All Out For 255

MODY KNOCKS UP 128

W.I.S.C.A. Reply With 150 For 2

RAJKOT, Jan. 15.

In the West Zone Final of the Ranji Trophy, Bombay's first innings against W.I.S.C.A. closed an hour after lunch on the second day of play for a total score of 255 runs, after having lasted 490 minutes in all. With the new ball W.I.S.C.A. bowling became, if possible, more deadly and except for Modi and Merchant not a single Bombay batsman was able to face it comfortably. Bombay's first disaster came soon after lunch when Modi was held at first slip by Saeed Ahmed, off Akbar Khan. His innings which had saved Bombay from a disastrous collapse had been played in faultless style. His 128, which had been compiled in 397 minutes included 11 fours. Garudachar and Mantri, Bombay's last pair, made a speedy exit from the field when the total had reached 255. It had been a good day for bowlers, Jayantilal and Saeed Ahmed sharing the honours.

W.I.S.C.A.'S 1ST KNOCK

In W.I.S.C.A.'s first innings in the West Zone Finals, inspite of losing two cheap wickets, the first when the score was one and the second when the score was 28, W.I.C.S.A. recovered sufficiently to hit up a total of 150 runs at the close of the day for no further loss. Inspite of frequent bowling changes introduced by Merchant, Umer and Prithviraj played confident cricket, scoring rapidly, and when stumps were drawn for the day both were unbeaten with 55 and 70 runs to their credit, respectively.

Scores:

BOMBAY (1st Innings)

M. F. Mistry, c, Shantilal, b, Jayantilal 3
C. T. Sarwate c, S. Ahmed b Jayantilal 6
Anwar Hussein c, Akbar K. b, Jayantilal 3
R. S. Modi c, S. Ahmed b, A. Khan 128
V. M. Merchant c, Pratapraj b Jayantilal 53
K. C. Ibrahim c, Pratapraj b, Jayantilal 9
J. B. Khot c, Shantilal b, S. Ahmed 2
K. M. Rangnekar b, S. Ahmed 0
M. N. Raiji l.b.w. Ahmed 5
M. K. Mantri b, S. Ahmed 17
B. K. Garudachar not out 16
Extras 13
Total 255

Fall of wickets: 1/9; 2/12; 3/13; 4/139; 5/165; 6/171; 7/171; 8/203; 9/232; 10/254.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

S. Ahmed 63/38/57/4; Jayantilal 56/19/74/5; A. Khan 46/21/45/1; Shantilal 17/3/47/0; Purshottam 10/1/19/0.

W.I.S.C.A. (1st Innings)

Jayantilal run out 0
Prataprai c, Rangnekar b, Sarwate 17
Prithviraj (batting) 70
Umer (batting) 55
Extras 8
Total 150

Bhopal Police Win Hockey Tourney

BHOPAL, Jan. 15.

Bhopal police yesterday evening won the All-India Dr. Majeed Memorial Hockey Tournament, defeating Bhopal Army in the finals, by three goals to nil. Prince Sharyar distributed prizes to winners and runners-up.—A. P.

15 DESTITUTES DIE IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15: Fifteen sick destitutes died in various hospitals in Calcutta and suburbs yesterday, and there were 20 new admissions. During the day 17 destitutes were discharged from the hospitals.—A. P.

BHATT BROTHERS FELICITATED

"Alankar" Next Sunday; "Kulavadhu" Prescribed For M.A. Exam.

By T. V. P.

Prakash Pictures were the recipient of numerous letters and telegrams of felicitation on the completion of their ten years during the last week. At the studio premises, the staff and friends of Prakash celebrated the event by carrying out a two day programme covering several items. Quite an important of these items was the presentation of an address to Messrs. Shankarbhai and Vijay Shankar Bhatt. A silver trademark of Prakash weighing 150 tolas was presented also. There were a number of other presents made to the Bhatt brothers by friends, associates and well-wishers. Mr. Vijayshankar Bhatt thanked everybody in a suitable manner.

'KULAVADHU' AND 'ALANKAR'

For the coming many weeks at least, Natyaniketan's "Kulavadhu" will be staged at Opera House for the last time to-day at 9-30 a.m. because this popular band of players is staging their new play by M. G. Rangnekar viz. 'Alankar' from Sunday next at Royal Opera House and it will be continued there every Sunday for several weeks. 'Alankar' will have the talented artiste and songs-

Pandit and Jyotsna Bhole in "Alankar" to take the boards at Opera House next Sunday.

tress Jyotsna Bhole in the role of the heroine and Pandit the mimic for the hero's role. This role will be altogether different from the ones he played in "Asheervad" and "Kulavadhu". The theme of the play also is said to be exactly the opposite of the one of "Kulavadhu". Sarcasm, banter and irony are reported to be the predominant sentiments that the two characters played by Jyotsnabai and Pandit. Fans don't have ot wait for long. It is only next Sunday.

'KULAVADHU' FOR M. A.

Friends and admirers of the Natyaniketan institution will be pleased to learn that "Kulavadhu" has been prescribed as a text-book for the M.A. Examination of the Bombay University for those who take up Marathi as one of their subjects in the year 1946. The drama form of literature in Marathi has been selected for Paper No. I and there are six other plays prescribed, besides "Kulavadhu" by writers who are all Rangnekar's predecessors as playwrights. The other plays are "Soubhadra" by Kirloskar, "Vadhupareeksha" by Kolhatkar; 'Ekach Pyala' by Gadkari; 'Gharabaher' by Atre; 'Sonyacha Kalas' by Varerkar.

Sunday Morning Shows

"Married Bachelor" at 10 a.m. at Metro.
"Wild Geese Calling" at 10 a.m. at Eros.
"Four Men and A Prayer" at 10-30 a.m. at Bandra Talkies.
"Snowwhite and Seven Dwarfs" at 10-30 a.m. at Regal.
"Beyond the Blue Horizon" at 10-30 a.m. at Capitol.
"Marie Antoinette" at 10-30 a.m. at Strand.
"A Chump at Oxford" at 10-30 a.m. at Palace.
"I am a Fugitive" at 10-30 a.m. at Aurora.
"Elephant Boy" at 10-30 a.m. at Paradise.

No Damage In Vizag Raid

MADRAS, Jan. 15.

Reports received in official quarters here regarding.. the raid by an enemy aircraft in the Vizagapatam area on the night of the 13th instant show that the bombs dropped fell on a remote field and that no damage was caused—A. P.

INDIAN PROFESSOR FOR CHINA

GAUHATI, Jan. 12.

Dr. Dhirendra Nath Roy, who was head of the Department of Philosophy in the Philippines University, has been invited to China by the Chinese Ministry of Education to deliver lectures on Oriental Philosophy and Culture. He will start for China in a few weeks

MR. BANGERA ARRESTED: Mr. R. S. Bangera, President of the Bombay Office-Workers' Union, was arrested by the Labour Branch C.I.D. at 6 p.m. on Friday and taken into custody under the Defence of India Rule No. 129. Some records were taken away from the Union Office.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Posh Vad 6, 2000
Muslim: Muharram 19, 1363
Parsi: Amardad 14, 1313
Sunrise: 8-17 a.m., Sunset 7-20 p.m.
Hightide: 3-14, 15-27, Lowtide 9-36, 20-56

To-day's Engagements

GEERVANA VANEE SABHA Sjt A. S. Iyengar will speak on 'Shanti-Vilasa' at 3 p.m. today (Sunday) at Shankar Mutt, G. I. P Matunga.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION: Music Performance by 'Asthana Vidwan' Chintanapalli Ramachandra Rao of Mysore today (Sunday) at 5 p m.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE. A talk by Mr. B. Sanjivarao, I.E.S., (Retired) today (Sunday) at 5-0 p.m., on "Divine Action"

A FREE DISCUSSION on "Progressivism in current Hindi Literature" at Orient High School Kelewadi today (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "Reincarnation —Why and How". Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain today (Sunday) 6-15 p.m.

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION. "The adjourned half-yearly general meeting today (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (N.S.T.) at 17, Raghunath Dadaji Street, Fort. Bombay"

SHANKAR MUTT, G. I P. MATUNGA. Weekly class on 'Vivekachudamani' by Bramasree Vedantabhushan Venkateswara Dikshitar of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan at 9-30 a.m. today (Sunday).

FRATERNAL MEETING of Friends of the Soviet Union, Matunga/Dadar Branch today (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Office near King Circle Sjt. N. R Subramanyam will speak on 'Universal Script'.

A GRAND "MUSHAIRA: A gathering of the poets of Bombay and outside will meet, at Mohammad Haji Saboo Siddik Hall situated at Shepherd Ro near Nagpada Police Station today (Sunday) at 2 p.m (N.S.T.)

THE SOUTH INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMERS' SOCIETY, LTD. Thirty-Seventh Half-Yearly General Body Meeting of the Society will be held today (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (I.S.T.) at the Asthika Samaj Matunga, G. I. P.

KARWAR HINDU HIGH SCHOOL PAST STUDENTS ASSOCIATION. The First Social Gathering today (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Wagle Hall, Kanewadi Cross Lane, Dr. V. M. Kaikini will preside.

BOMBAY KALA SANGH. Inauguration Ceremony of Charitable Ayurvedic dispensaries at 12, Anju Mansion. Brahminwada Road, Matunga and No. 251, 1st Road, Khar (Bombay Suburbs) today (Sunday) at 10-15 a.m. sharp at Asthika Samaj Hall, King's Circle, Matunga (G. I. P) Mr. K. M. Munshi, will preside.

MUMBAI MARATHI GRANTH SANGRAHALAYA. Mr. A. K. Priyolkar will deliver a lecture on "Editing And Printing Of Old Marathi Literature" at 5-30 p.m. at Bramhin Sabha H (Girgaum) today (Sunday).
Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, Governor. Reserve Bank of India will preside.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES: By Swami Sambuddhanandaji of Ramakrishna Misson, Khar at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Batliboi's Accountancy Institute, Prescott Road, Fort in English on rahma Sutra. To-day Sunday at 10 a.m. (S. T.) at Mission Library Hall Khar Road in English on Bhagawat Geeta and at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), on Teachings of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa.

3 ARTS INSTRUCTIVE FUNCTION. Today (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at Greens. Professor Vinda, (Ceylonese) of the ternational fame will thrill the audience by producing a garland from the air, Miss Violet will appear like a hen and lay eggs, etc., Dr. Purohit will sing Classical songs Message for 1944 by Dasturji Bode, and Dayanand Priya Dasi, illustrated by chants. Entry vouchers from Atza Begum 41359

SRI RAMANA JAYANTHI:—8-00 a.m. Unchuvrithy procession, 9-30 a m. Upanishad Parayanam, 10-30 a.m. Sri Sadguru Puja, 11-30 a.m. Vyakyana of Sri Dakshinamurthy Ashtaka by Vidyabhushana Vachaspathi, Brahmasri Doraiswamy Sastrigal, M.A., 12 noon. Deeparadhana, 5-00 p.m. Grand procession with Music, Bhajan and Veda Parayanam, 8-00 p.m. Mahaprasad Viniyoga and Mangalam.

THYAGARAJA SABHA, MATUNGA
The following is taday's programme: 4-30 p.m. Miss R. Rajalakshmi. Vocal. Miss G V Kamalakshi. Violin. Sri K. V. Subramaniam. Mridangam. 5-30 Miss R Padma Vocal. Sri B Jalpesan. Harmonium. Sri V. U. Subramaniam Mridangam. 6-00 Sri N Ramaswamy. Vocal. Sri P R P. Menon. Harmonium. Sri K V. Subramaniam. Mridangam. 8-00 p m. Srimathi Subbulakshmi Subramaniam Vocal. Sri R. N. Subramania Iyer. Violin. Sri Kesavan Nair. Mridangam. 9-30 p.m. Sangeetha Bhushanam Sri T S. Krishnaswamy Vocal Sri A Venkatewsara Bhagavathar. Violin. Sri R. Parameswara Iyer Mridangam

LOKAMANYA SEVA MANDAL
Public meeting at Social Service League Hall, Chinchpokli at 6-30 p.m. today (Sunday) with Mr. B G. Paralkar the Municipal Corporaqor in chair.
Public meeting at same place at 7-30 p m with Mr. Y S Shinde in chair to m urn the death of Karmavir Vithal Ramji Shinde. Advocate K. Daundkar will speak

Fire Services Chief

Mr. Norman Coombs, Officer Commanding of the Fire Services in Bombay, who has been recently made a J. P. in recognition of his valuable services to the city. He joined the Bombay Fire Brigade in 1930.

Technical Help From U.S.A To Indian Industries

BOMBAY, Saturday.
The question of setting up of important and heavy industries in different parts of the country in the post-war period and the facilities required in this connection from the United States were discussed by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, President of the All-India Manufacturers' Organization, and the members of the Committee with Mr. S. K. Kirpalani, Indian Trade Commissioner Designate to U.S.A. at the Office of the Organization this afternoon. Mr. Kirpalani assured the Organization that he would secure every help, technical and otherwise, which the Indian manufacturers may require in setting up of new industries immediately after the war. Mr. Kirpalani was later entertained to tea after the meeting.

Bread Prices

The maximum wholesale and retail prices for bread have been revised in accordance with the price of barwheat flour. The retail price for each 4 oz. bread would be one anna, for each 8 oz. bread two annas and three pies, and for each 16 oz. bread four annas and three pies. These prices include the price charged for a wrapper, if any.

Gadkari's 25th Anniversary

The 25th Anniversary of the late Ram Ganesh Gadkari, a well-known Marathi poet and dramatist, will be celebrated from to-day to next Sunday. Lectures and poem-singing including the performance of a well-known play 'Bhava Bandhan' by Gadkari are arranged. A public meeting under the presidentship of Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay will be held next Sunday, at 5 p.m. at Sunderbai Hall, Queen's Road
The object of the Gadkari Memorial Mandal is to raise a 'memorial fund' in the name of Gadkari. Tickets will be issued to those who desire to participate in the function.
Particulars are obtainable at Dhuru Hall Library, Dadar with Mr. M. S. Khopkar, Secretary.

Bengal Club Sports

The Sixth annuaal Sports Festival of the Bengal Club will be held at the St Xavier College Gymkhana, Parel, today (Sunday) between 8-30 a.m. and 12 noon and 2-30 p.m. and 5-30 p m Mr G C. Mitter, will preside and Mrs. Mitter will distribute the prizes.

ST. SEBASTIN HIGH SCHOOL annual athletic sports on the Cooperage at 2-30 p.m Mr. Justice C. M Lobo to preside

"MUSHAIRA' OF MUSLIM POETS
A gathering of the poets of Bombay and outside will meet at Mohammad Haji Saboo Siddik Hall situated at Shipherd Road (near Nagpada Police Station) to-day, at 2 p.m (N. S. T.)

BALKAN-JI-BARI SANTA-CRUZ Members will meet this morning at 9 at Shreemati Narbada R Parekh Mohan-Villa, 2nd Hasnabad Lane for games talks and stories.

SANKRANT FESTIVAL: There was a grand Sankrant festival celebration by women residents of Keshav Bhuvan, at Dadar. It was organised by Mrs Kulkarni It was a successful function

DECCAN AMATEURS CLUB: There will be a programme of dramatic performance "Ghara-Baher" composed by Mr. P. K. Atre, on the occasion of the annual social gathering to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Kitte Bhandari Hall, Gokhale Road Dadar.
Members and invited guests are requested to be present

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When called up for military duty:—
(a) Pay; Rs. 100-2½-120-3-126.
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Rs. 150 on joining duty
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Candidates must be female British subjects or subjects of a State in India. Subjects of certain foreign countries are also eligible.
Candidates must possess good education.
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Certificated nurses unable to accept the liabilities of the I.M.N.S. can join A.N.S. under special terms.
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JUBILEE
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'KISISE NA KAHENA'
Story by Leela Chitnis
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BRABOURNE STADIUM

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF CULTURE

BOMBAY Saturday.

Sir John Colville, Governor of Bombay, will preside at the meeting to be held at the Framji Cowasji Institute on Monday at 6 p.m. to inaugurate the Society for the Promotion of Education and Culture which it is proposed to bring into being.

Really the project is a revival of a formerly existing society which was started some years ago and has fallen into desuetude.

The objects of the Society are described in a statement which is addressed to "The Students of India" by the sponsors of the Society.

The statement says:—

"A very grave danger threatens the youth of India—a danger that few suspect. And by a strange paradox, it is a danger that derives from a noble aspiration, the urge for freedom and national independence.....

"The S.P.E.C. has been founded to counter the danger Its object is to give to the young men and women of India as far as possible by personal contact an opportunity to acquaint themselves with all that is best in Eastern and Western civilization, whether it be of the Arts or the Sciences or merely the culture of what Aristotle called "the good life". The S. P. E. C. is at once national and international for it believes that only when the youth of India becomes "world-conscious" and is enriched and stimulated by the cross-currents of world thought, will its mind fully develop the unique colour of its own personality."

The speakers at the meeting will include Professor A. V. Hill and Mr. Beverley Nicholls, who will speak on "India and the Sciences" and "India and the Arts" respectively.

BROACH MUNICIPALITY'S ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR

BROACH, Jan. 14.

The Governor of Bombay, Lady Colville, and Miss Colville, arrived here to-day. They were taken to the municipal hall in a procession. An address was given by the municipality.

His Excellency replying said "he was glad to see a free and compulsory primary education system introduced in the district by the Local Board. Government's sanction to the Board's scheme has been accorded and I shall watch with great interest the progress of these plans".

His Excellency Sir John Colville inspected a parade at the police headquarters at Broach. He granted interviews to some leading citizens of Broach in the afternoon and visited the Broach Cotton Farm.—A. P.

MADRAS, Jan. 14. The Special Officer appointed to investigate the causes of the floods in the city in October last and to suggest measures to prevent their recurrence has completed his investigation and his report is under examination, according to a press note.—A. P.

Bombay Provincial Olympic Games

By J. C. MAITRA

All our athletes are happy at the revival of the Provincial Olympic Games this year. The Bombay Presidency Olympic Association which was in a Moribund State for nearly two years, has become active again—thanks to the persistent efforts of some sincere sportsmen. Since S. K. Mukerjee who is the life and soul of the B.P.O.A. joined the A. R. P. and the Constitution of the Association was thrown into the melting pot, all the activities of the Provincial body was practically stopped. Mukerjee has left Bombay for another job. So his able services to this Association and city have been lost—for the time being at any rate. I am thankful to P. M. Joseph, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the 'ad-hoc' Committee, for his kind reference to me at the conclusion of the last Olympic Games. I did what a member of the Committee was expected to do and I am glad that my efforts to keep the Association alive have turned out successful. I earnestly hope that the B.P.O.A. would now grow from strength to strength in the years to come.

OLYMPIC ATHLETES UNION

The B.P.O.A. has every reason to be grateful to the Olympic Athletes Union for keeping the Olympic flag flying during the period of the Association's inactivity. It was undoubtedly due to the meet they held recently that the last Provincial Games were so successful. As many as eight Bombay records were overhauled and a new All-India record was set up. The meet was also well patronised by the supporters of the Games. The only fly in the ointment was that several entries from up-country and local competitors were rejected as they were submitted later than the date fixed by the Games Committee. There was a good deal of heart-burning among the disappointed athletes on this account. Their contention was that in previous years entries were accepted even on the day of the meet, although the last date for accepting them was long past.

ATHLETES BEWARE!

Joseph rightly pointed out that athletes were expected to observe discipline. Unless they follow certain rules of procedure, things cannot be managed in the best manner possible. I only wish that this strictness was followed from next year, instead of this year, after giving the competitors clearly to understand that the authorities meant what they said. The reason for this laxity is that we have to send our best representatives to Patiala for the All-India Meet next month. Unless we give all the aspirants a fair chance to show their mettle it is not possible to tell who are our best athletes. As a matter of fact some of our prominent athletes like Miss M. Gilbert and N. Gracias were kept out of the field. The Committee have, however, seen their way to include them in the team for Patiala. It is likely, however, that some new aspirants may have lost their chance which is bad for Bombay. It is a lesson to all that in future they must submit their entries in good time.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR PATIALA

The following 29 athletes have been selected to represent our province in the coming All-India meet at Patiala:

TRACK EVENTS: L. Dias, J. Vickers, V. Lazarus, R. N. Utchil, S. L. Thomson, S. Ganpat, F. Doulton, C. A. Conn, M. Palin, Pte. Conlon, L. Pereira and D'Lima. Walking N. Gracias.

FIELD EVENTS: Baldev Singh, Aaron J. D'Souza, J. Jameson, Sgt. Heslock, and Gohil.

CYCLING: S. Corden, J. F. Amin, A. R. Havewalla, B. Malcolm and G. Wilson.

WOMEN'S EVENTS: Miss J. Baldsey, Miss P. Mendonca, Miss R. Salway, Miss M. Gilbert and Miss P. Badal.

QUESTION OF FINANCE

I do not know how many of these 29 athletes will be able to make the journey to Patiala. I would very much like all of them to go. But where is the money to pay for their travelling and other expenses? And it is quite a good round sum necessary for the purpose. No railway concession is now possible. That means double fare for the journey. I would suggest that special efforts should be made to persuade the railway authorities to give a reserved compartment or two—Inter or even third—which the athletes using their own beddings could convert into second class. I have seen many touring teams doing this ever in pre-war times. And I am sure many of them will do it when they come to Bombay for the Inter-Provincial Hockey Tournament next month

RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION

Of course, I would not like our athletes to be put into any inconvenience on the journey. Because their success depends on their physical fitness. If sufficient money could be found, let them all go by Second Class. Even then I am not sure if so many berths would be available at once. Most likely they would not be available. It would be advisable therefore to try for Inter or Third class accommodation in reserved compartments right from now. If our leading football and hockey teams can travel within such limitations and still put up their best in the field of play, I do not see any reason why our athletes should not emulate their worthy examples.

HELP FROM C. C.I.

The Chief point at issue is that all the selected athletes should be sent to Patiala. The B.P.O.A. is not in such a strong financial position that it can take the responsibility on its own shoulders. In fact most, if not all, the Olympic Associations are in a similar plight. The Bengal Association was helped last year by the Indian Footbal Association of Calcutta with the proceeds of a Special Exhibition Match which raised Rs. 4,000 for the Bengal team. I have no hope of such a piece of luck coming in the way of the B.P.O.A. Recently Abu Jasdanwalla of the C.C.I. held out some promise in this respect, I am told. Would he or the C.C.I. come forward now and do their bit for the Bombay Olympic team? The C.C.I. can easily help if it means to do so.

BOMBAY FLOWING WITH MONEY

With J.R.D. Tata at the helm of its affairs, the B.P.O.A. should in ordinary course, find no difficulty in collecting the money necessary for the purpose. But the inactivity of the last two or three years has placed him and the Association in a rather awkward position. But that is no reason why our athletes should suffer Bombay is now flowing with money. All the places of entertainment bear ample testimony to this apparent fact. It only needs some active and influential men and women to tap the sources. The money required will be forthcoming in no time. Unfortunately for Bombay—and India—athletics are not as popular as cricket or football or hockey. Otherwise, there would have been no need to appeal to the public for funds.

ALL MUST BE SENT

It is also true that our athletes are not yet of the highest standard. Barring J. Corder, who broke an All-India record in cycling last week-end, no other national record was pulled down or touched. We may yet see Miss Gilbert and Miss Salway and the other girls outshining their sisters from the other provinces in the All-India meet. Some of the men like Baldev Singh, Gohil, Utchil, Malcolm and Gracias may also make their mark at Patiala. Whether they succeed or fail, it is our duty to send our best talents to the National Meet. Unless we do so, we cannot expect them to rise to the top-most ladder of national and international fame. I understand the Bombay's representatives are already in the hands of an experienced coach like Bill Hillgardner, Jr., who is likely to accompany the team to Patiala. In that case, we may confidently hope that they would put up a good show there. I would also like our Hututu and weight-lifting teams to be sent there to try their strength.

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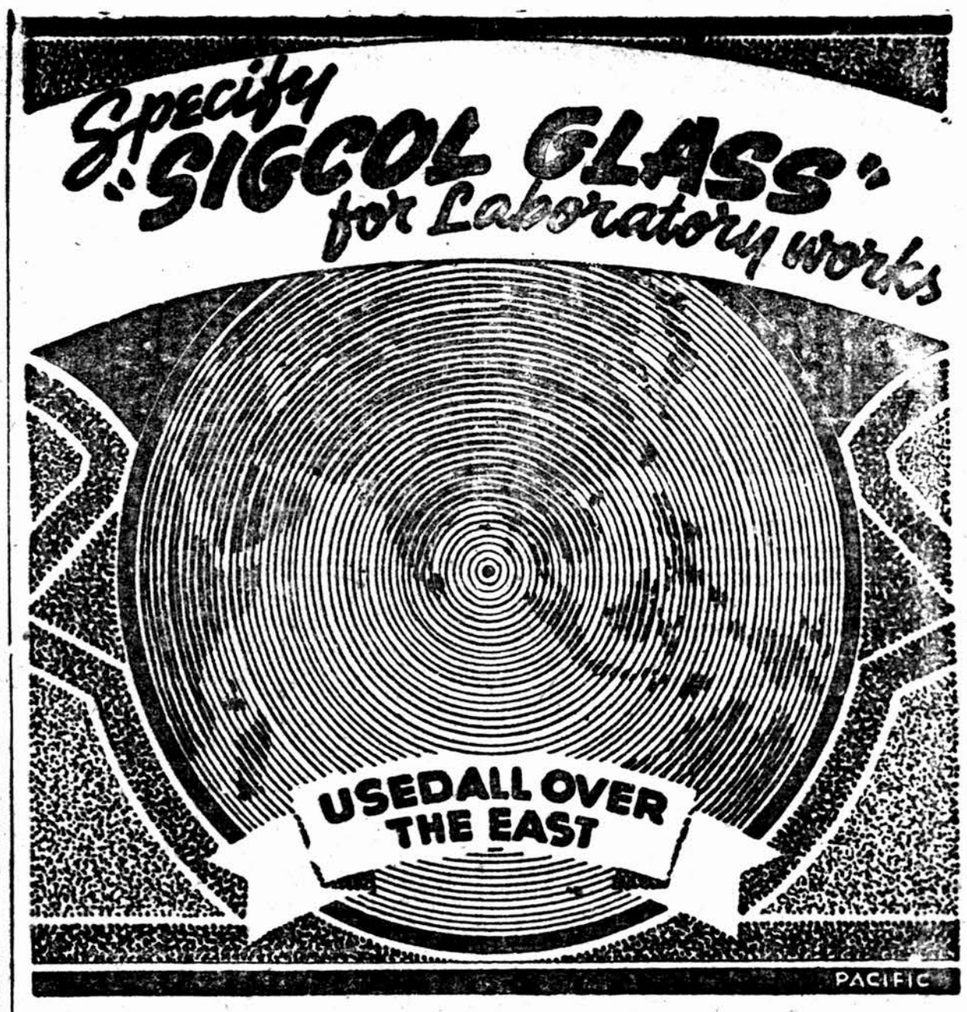

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The course of treatment consists of at least three bottles but for many men a bottle or two would suffice. The price of a bottle of "ZOOLOO" is Rs. 20|- (Packing and Postage extra). OUR FREE BOOKLETS:—On application we shall send you free of charge our booklets, "The Secret of Youth" and the "Magic of Simba" or "How to remain young for life." (On your sending Annas three pies six Stamps for postage).

Apply to Sole Agents:— NEVILLE & YOUNG
Court House, (B.C.) Dhobi Talao, opp. St. Xavier's School, Bombay 2.
Manufacturers:—THE AFRICA CORPORATION, (ZULULAND)

Shankar And His Shadows!

A scene from the Shadowplay, "Ramleela"

There is something so queer and mysterious about shadows. In any case they adapt themselves very quickly to conditions and people have all along been aware of them; poets, painters and artistes have used them.

The shadow plays of Java, Bali and Malabar bear testimony to the fact that much before the days of the silent movie, one man has efficiently pulled the strings and made figures move, fight and make love on the small white screen. All these attempts at shadowplays have been a great achievement in the hands of itinerant artistes who went from place to place with their baggage and gave performances under the palm trees and brought the heroes and gods of the Epics to live and walk. They have thrilled the audiences with pathos, humour and tragedies that the shadows have produced, with the music, sound effects and running commentaries. What an artiste, one man moving the audience with twist of his deft fingers and the quick turn of his tongue!

His First Shadowplay

Uday Shanker saw a great possibility in the shadows. He replaced the stiff, flat figures of wood by living beings, and turned the white screen into a gigantic size. The principle being the same he evolved an intricate technique which gave him the opportunity of magnifying the shadows beyond the range of imagination. He brought in scenic effects where forests, waves and palaces can be shown.

As he worked on the technique he selected episodes from the Ramayan as the trial theme and gave his first performance on October 29, 1941, at Almora in the natural open-air amphitheatre. It was a great success. Thousands came from far and near. It was surprising how just mere shadows, fleeting in front of them, could hold them quiet and thrilled for about two hours without a break. The scene where Rama comes back to Ayodhya after his years of exile, and meets his brother Bharat, brought tears to the eyes of the people. Shankar's labour and work had been crowned with success. No one saw the costumes or facial expressions, but the shadows did touch the innermost depths and carried them along.

Art And The People

From the very beginning Uday Shankar has been fascinated by folk dances and songs. He felt that if art has to be the expression of life, it must find support and be based on the realities of life as we feel, understand and live it. Thus he had always been wanting to find out the means of coming nearer to the people who cannot come to his dances in a theatre. The Shadowplay at last made it possible for him to get to thousands at the same time. With the gigantic production, seen with ease from great distances, he felt that he could now go to the workers, to the bulk of the people. And it is for this reason that this time he has come out with such a big party.

The performance that he is giving each night at the Brabourne Stadium brings him for the first time, out of his institution at Almora, to test the efficacy of this mode of expression. Uday Shankar feels that soon he will be able to use to advantage the great potentialities of the Shadowplay to introduce themes that have a bearing on the life we live today. In Ahmedabad, where Uday Shankar will go after his Bombay season is over, he will give the Shadowplay for the mill-workers in order to test their reaction.

The Shadowplay as has been conceived and perfected by Uday Shankar is a unique art creation, never before given or attempted on such massive lines before, and has a possibility which neither the film nor the theatre can challenge. The music and appropriate songs on the microphone explain what is happening on the screen and it is fascinating how the two hours just flash imperceptibly by from the start to the finish without our being aware of it. The world of art is indebted to this great creative artiste for this new form of artistic expression which is bound to have the success it so richly deserves.

Hartal In Surat

SURAT, January 15.

The city is observing a hartal and most of the shops remain closed to-day.—A. P.

One good brushing with DENTOXYL Tooth Paste removes food particles, prevents decay, whitens the teeth, strengthens the gums and sweetens the breath. Your chemist sells DENTOXYL.

THE DENTOXYL CO., SADAR, KARACHI.

"Interests Of People Have Prior Claim On Govt."

Textile Commissioner Explains Policy Behind Control Of Cloth And Yarn

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The decision of Government to seize unstamped cloth after December 31, 1943, was criticised by Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, President of the Federation of Piecegoods and Yarn Merchants' Association, at the inaugural ceremony of that Association at Halai Bhatia Mahajan Wadi Hall, Kalbadevi Road, on Saturday.

A better method of solving this problem of disposal of unstamped goods, according to the speaker, could have been found if Government had taken them into their confidence and consulted them before taking such drastic measures of far-reaching importance. He added that even the Control Board or any of its committees were not consulted. In his opinion, it was not, still, too late, to mend.

LACK OF UNIFORMITY

After relating the various factors which led to profiteering and inflation, though these factors might not "justify the huge profiteering that prevailed among the traders", he stated that traders alone should not be blamed. He also stated that it was high time that the constitution of the Textile Control Board was suitably changed so as to give adequate representation to the other interests

Earlier, in the course of his speech he pointed out how due to lack of uniformity of action in the textile trade in the various parts of the country, the trade had suffered in prestige. They had also often heard of huge losses suffered by merchants due to "bad debts created by dealings with unknown, uncontrolled and unscrupulous persons."

In conclusion, he hoped that full advantage of their preferred services would be taken, as the new organisation had offered its co-operation and put their services at the disposal of all concerned.

INTERESTS OF PEOPLE

Mr. Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey, Chairman of the Textile Control Board, inaugurating the Association, stated that the Association would be of inestimable value not merely during the present war but after the cessation of hostilities, when conditions were bound to be more chaotic than at present. He assured them that it was neither the intention of Government nor that of the Millowners to see that traders were ruined or the normal trade channels were, in any way, impaired.

Mr. M. K. Velodi, Textile Commissioner was requested to speak on the occasion. He said that it should be remembered that textile control orders were not instituted in the interests of the millowners or the merchants; but that they were done, so that the interests of the people of the country might have a prior claim

HYDARI'S MESSAGE

Mr. M. S. A. Hydari, Secretary, Industries and Civil Supplies, Government of India, in a message, while welcoming the new approach of the traders, stressed the need "for the cloth trade to set up an organisation which would speak for it and with which one could deal." He also stated that the making of representations to this or that Governmental authority was a comparatively easy task. But, what was much more difficult, was to ensure that the agreements reached, following the representation were honestly carried out by the representative organisation.

A resolution condoling the death of Mr. R. S. Pandit, "a great patriot and a social worker" was passed at the meeting, all standing.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.—Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan announces that a meeting of the All-India Muslim League Central Parliamentary Board will be held in New Delhi on January 27, 1944—A. P.

CITY MARKETS

Bombay, Jan. 15

SHARES: The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed to-day; it being Saturday. The undertone after keeping easy turned steady. Indian Irons were placed Rs. 37-10 and Bengal Rs. 28-6 and 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper Rs. 98-15-6.

BULLION: The market was steady with narrow fluctuations. Silver short delivery opened at Rs. 116-12 and after improving to Rs. 117-4 again reverted to the opening level. Gold short delivery was placed at Rs. 70-12.

Closing rates were as follows:—

Ready gold	Rs. 71	0	0
Gold Short delivery ..	Rs. 70	10	0
Silver ready	Rs. 119	10	0
Silver Short delivery ..	Rs. 116	10	0

COTTON: The cotton market opened steady but later on developed easiness due to scattered selling. I. C. C. March after opening at Rs. 476, touched Rs. 476-8, but went down to Rs. 474. The market fluctuated within a narrow tendency.

Closing rates were as follows:—

I.C.C. January	Rs. 480	8	0
I.C.C. March	Rs. 475	8	0
I.C.C. May	Rs. 477	0	0
I.C.C. July	Rs. 480	8	0

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MARCH)

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.

Previous Closing	19.77
To-day's Opening	19.83
Difference	+06
To-day's Closing	19.77
Difference	nil

Girls Give Up Hunger-Strike

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

The six-day old hunger-strike of the girl students of the Lady Elliot Hostel of the Campbell Medical School ended last night when the hunger-strikers broke their fast by taking glucose water.

In a communication to the Superintendent of the School, they stated that in view of the Public Health Minister suspending the expulsion order served on seven students of their school and also in response to the persistent requests of Calcutta students and public leaders they had decided to give up the hunger-strike.

176 students have so far written to the Superintendent of the School, expressing their regret for having joined the strike and also their desire to resume studies.—A. P.

"INSIDE AMERICA"

INSIDE AMERICA, by Chaman Lal, New Book Co., Bombay. Price Rs. 5.

This is an exquisitely got-up album of beautiful pictures of America but it can hardly be called an "inside" book of the type that John Gunther made so famous. The pictures are prefaced by some pages of text in which the author reviews the American scene rather sketchily but gushingly. Mr. Chaman Lal who has toured the New World extensively is obviously a great admirer of America and his appraisal of the American "way of life" is more enthusiastic than critical. Perhaps in the bigger work, "Love, Life and Liberty", which he promises in near future, he will be able to give a more balanced and comprehensive picture of America.

For the pictures alone the volume is worth more than five rupees. Mr. Chaman Lal has selected them with an eye to beauty as well as topical relevance, thus providing a pictorial survey of America. It is seldom that such a delightful pictorial treat is offered by an Indian publisher at this price!

"Inside Wartime China"

The Chinese Ministry of Information has published this excellent illustrated brochure containing a number of pictures of war-time China. The makers and the leaders of the nation, the people, the students and artists and soldiers, women and children—they are all represented in these pages. The pictures tell their own story—the story of China's phenomenal resistance against the Japanese aggressor. It is also clear that while resisting the invader, China is developing into a modern, unified and wide-awake nation and that out of the travail of war will be born a newer and greater China.

Dr. Zakir Husain On National Education

TA'ALIMI KHUTBAT, by Dr. Zakir Husain, Principal, Jamea Milliah, Delhi, and Chairman, Wardha Education Committee. Published by the Maktaba-e-Jamea, Delhi & Bombay. Crown 8 vo. Pp. 168. Rs. 1-4-0.

There is a dearth of good books on education and allied subjects in the Urdu language and as such the present book will be regarded as a most welcome addition to the Urdu literature. It consists of nine discourses on different educational themes—which are as follows:—(1) National education; (2) Secondary education of the Mussalmans; (3) Medical education; (4) Basic education; (5-7) Training of children; (8) Schooling of a child and (9) A good teacher. Some of these discourses were delivered at various gatherings of students and teachers while some were delivered as talks from the A.I.R., Delhi.

These discourses come from the pen of a most distinguished educationist of modern India. He is one of those few gifted Indians who look at the question of education not from the narrow communal viewpoint but from the broader angle of nationalism, comprising all sections of people. He is also a man of action able to put into practice what he wishes to teach as an idealist. The various suggestions made in these discourses, therefore, deserve to be diligently read and thoroughly digested not only by the teachers but by the parents as well. The book, as a matter of fact, is meant for all those who have the charge of children in one capacity or the other.

All these discourses are full of valuable suggestions and thought-provoking ideas. No teacher or parent should be without a copy of this book.

Z. A. B.

THE NEW ORDER

WHAT PRICE NEW ORDER? by N. J. Nanporia; published by Thacker & Co., Bombay, Price Rs. 4-4-0.

The New Order is the latest fashion. As the publishers declare on the dust cover "everybody is supposed to wear a new order on his sleeve." But it need be neither pretentious nor trite, as they go on to say, to write about a new order. Any startling or original approach, any fresh and profound analysis, even an individual or distinctive style may be sufficient reason for one more book on a new order.

It is, therefore, gratifying to see a working journalist (Mr. Nanporia is on the "Sunday Standard") step out of his anonymous, hack work routine and produce a book of more than 200 pages on a new order. All talk of a new order, naturally starts with one's view of the present war and the past that led to it. Unfortunately the author does not seem to be quite sure in his mind on this subject. He states that "while the war IS a war of imperialism.... in the interests of future peace and common prosperity, the war... should be INTERPRETED as a war of ideas." It certainly is a little curious to try and interpret the past and the present, not as they are but as they should be in the interests of the future.

The writer then, goes on in eight chapters averaging 26 pages each, to discuss the Nature of Freedom; the Consequences of Democratic Failure; the International Consequences of Capitalist Imperialism; the Decay in Religious Belief; the consequences of Religious Decay; Our War Aims; Socialism and the Democratic Order and the Socialists' Tasks. He is entitled to his views and a review is hardly the place for detailed dissent.

The writer is not lacking in a rich vocabulary and writes sweeping prose. But the book seems to have been written in the same spirit as he may have "dashed off" a column. The book would have gained tremendously by some careful revision and assiduous pruning.

G. N. ACHARYA.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

INFLATION AND SAVING

"War-time Prices' by Dr. P. J. Thomas. Oxford Pamphlet on Indian Affairs No. 18. Price As. 6.

In this pamphlet Dr. Thomas has attempted to explain in plain and popular language the phenomenon of currency inflation and high prices which is so baffling to the mind of the layman in this country. For a long time the Indian Government was unwilling to admit the existence and progress of inflation and were slow to adopt the drastic measures needed to counteract it. It is only recently that the attitude of Government has undergone a welcome change.

Dr. Thomas need not have resented the description given by constructive critics of the monetary situation as "deficit-induced fiat-money inflation" since his own account of currency developments amounts to nothing less. Currency is being issued to fill up the gap between Government's war outlay and its financial resources represented by taxation and loans. The expansion of currency is fully backed with stealing securities and is well within limits as regards cover which have been laid down by law. Critics pointed to the necessity of Government's taking steps to stop the inflationary gap by means of more taxation loans, control of prices and so forth.

These measures are being now taken and Dr Thomas has made out a good case in favour of saving and investment in Government securities on the part of the public. The facts and arguments with which he has reinforced his advocacy of saving ought to appeal to the mass of the people. His prophesy that after the war, "a currency circulation of even Rs. 1,000 crores (Rs. 25 per head, as against Rs. 147 in Great Britain) may not be inflationary," sounds rather too optimistic. Much will depend on our success in implementing well-thought out plans of India's development of industries, agriculture and trade in post-war years.

V. G. K.

"Deccan Chronicle"

"The Deccan Chronicle" of Hyderabad (Deccan) has brought out a very well got-up Christmas and New Year Number. The Princess of Berar and Princess Niloufer have both contributed special articles to this number. Other contributions cover a variety of subjects connected with the life and problems of the Hyderabad State, written by most of the prominent public men of the State. Translations in English of several Urdu 'Ghazals' of H. E. H. the Nizam are a special feature.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Purnima night Full Moon-flooded light. Under the enchanting net-work shadows of big trees, we danced Garbas and had an entertainment programme of songs, dialogues, recitations, etc. We were under a sort of spell of the Full Moon which peeped through the thickly-leafed trees and its widely-spread branches.—And how she smiled and joined us in our programme of merriment!

The world is full of sad things, they say. But can't we drive out sadness after all? We need not feel luxurious;—but why can't we feel happy? You know why people clamour for Cinema or such entertainments? Only because they want to drown their sadness, their sorrows. Why may we not then fix up our own merry-making programmes occasionally to drive out our depressions if any?

Once again we met at Borivli in the spacious garden of Shri Ratilal Nanavaty, referred to in my last letter;—exactly after a week, on the Purnima night. This time it was a private function and some of the Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' besides others, were invited by Mr. Ratilal and Mrs. Sarlaben Nanavaty to participate in their happy programme, and to pass one extra night in their cottages. Who could refuse such a kind offer?

* * *

After we had finished our dinner, we thought we were heavy—And how was the programme to begin? But soon Kumudben—that light-bodied girl—gave us her "Nanand-Jethani" item—and lo! all were in their moods. You should see Kumudben in Garba dances, too. She turns, twirls and twists like a whirlwind,—like lightning, shall I say? Kumudben is a marvel!

And Punamchand also is a type by himself. He has a vast memory-store of certain incidents and occurrences which he has experienced in his life,—and he goes on relating them in his peculiar humours style. You cannot but laugh when you hear his storeyettes and verse-recitations. —Yes, it is so easy to laugh at others' failings, at others' drawbacks,—at others' cost!

I think, among others who took part in the programme, I should mention Urmilaben for her sweet songs, and Madhuriben for leading Garbas and Vasubhai and Kantilal for their "imitations." One could also by way of comparison mark out certain other friends for their trying to overdo things.—Did they like to come in prominence that way? One can certainly differentiate between the natural and unnatural. And is it fun really just showing yourself off?

* * *

Anyway we had a happy time on that Purnima night. And for that again our thanks are due to Mr. and Mrs. Sarlaben Nanavaty. Sarlaben is enrolled in the Balkan-ji-Bari since long, and at present she is President of the Vile Parle Branch. It is a pleasure to announce that Ratilal also has joined the Association as a Patron by paying a big donation. And we understand both are planning to do something great for the children's cause in the near future.

Shrimati Muli Motiram and Shrimati Hoor Wadhwani, both Vice-Presidents of the Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, paid a visit to the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari on last Sunday, when children gave them a nice entertainment programme. On this occasion, Shrimati Muliben related to them a story. On Thursday, a tea party was arranged in their honour, to meet the local Balkan-ji-Bari Workers at the Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank.

An Exhibition of Health, Home, Social and Children's Welfare is to be held at the local St. Xavier's School Hall in the first week of February, under the auspices of the Bombay Women's Association. A Cultural Programme also will be arranged during the week. Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association has been invited to co-operate in making the functions a success, and our Association has readily offered its services. So be on the look-out for the Exhibition!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving Dada

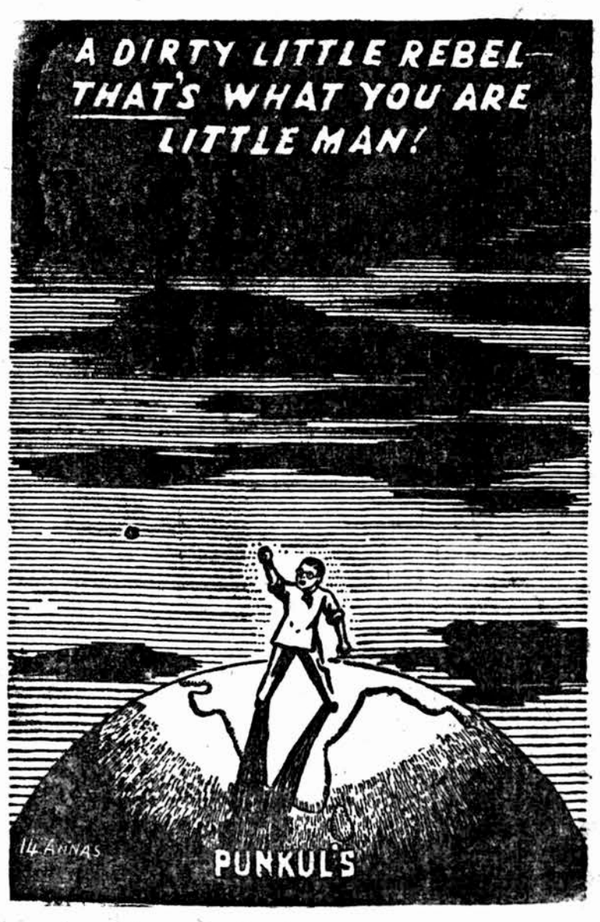
"GULISTAN", KHAR—Bombay 21.

Shrimati Taraben Modak inaugurated the Second Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Camp.

Mr. Ratilal and Mrs. Sarlaben Nanavaty, Hosts at the Camp. The latter was In-Charge of the Camp and we are glad that the former also has joined our Association as a Patron.

Some of the Campers on a ramble in God's outdoors.

PUNKUL PUBLISHING HOUSE,
46 Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.



Of "Little Man"

"'Little Man' and his 'Last Corner' have sprung into popularity. Long may they enjoy it!"

B. G. Horniman.

The Hindu: "..... a clever columnist ....."

The Tribune: "..... so true to life....."

Sunday Times: "....thought-provoking....."

Daily Sakal: "..... refreshingly pleasant....."

Bombay Samachar: "..... has floodlit life around us ...."

It's a PUNKUL publication

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

I was going home by bus after a late evening at the office. I had with me a copy of the Dak edition of next day's "Chronicle."

As I alighted from the bus, an old Gujerati gentleman—obviously an orthodox Hindu—approached me and asked: "How is Meherally? What does the paper say about his health?" I told him, according to the doctors, he was slightly better that evening. The old man heaved a sigh of relief, thanked me and went his way.

Why should this old Hindu businessman be so concerned about the health of Yusuf Meherally, a Socialist and a Muslim?

Indeed, during the last few months, why should so many local Hindus keep on ringing up the "Chronicle" making anxious enquiries about Yusuf Meherally? The Hindus and the Muslims, we have been assured, are two distinct nations with no ties of culture or sentiment between them. Why, then, should all these Hindus show so much concern about a Muslim? Who is this Yusuf Meherally, anyway, that bulletins should be issued about his health?

★

Veteran Jail Bird

Yusuf Meherally is, without exaggeration, one of the most interesting and popular personalities in Indian politics.

Born in 1903, he was one of the earliest leaders of the student and youth movement in his college days. Known for his elocutionary prowess, he won many a trophy for debating. But his speeches were soon to become too hot for College Unions and he was heard from the public platform. In 1928 he founded the Bombay Youth League and the same year he was foremost in organizing the boycott of the Simon Commission. Next year he was elected General Secretary of the All-India Youth Congress and the Secretary of the Independence for India League, Bombay. Meanwhile he had passed his LL.B. examination but was refused Advocate's Sanad by the Bombay High Court, this being the only case of its type in the history of the High Court. But Meherally was not worrying about it, he was aspiring to appear in court cases—not as an Advocate but as an accused!

In 1929-30 he was the Head of the B. P. C. C. Volunteers' Department and later organised the National Militia. For all these activities in furtherance of the Congress Civil Disobedience movement the Government rewarded him no less than four times from 1930 to 1933. Since then he was been one of the most consistent jail birds in India!

★

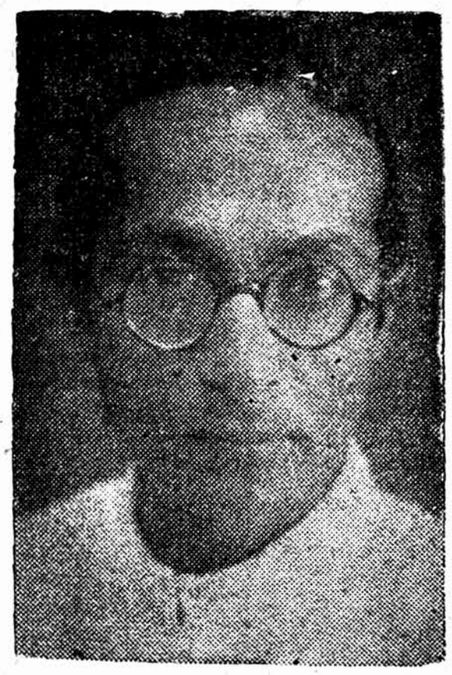
When He Danced In The Cause Of Socialism!

I saw Yusuf Meherally for the first time at the Bombay Session of the Congress in 1934 in two very striking roles. In the uniform of the G. O. C. of Congress volunteers he presented the most unmilitary appearance, with his thick glasses, intellectual look and lean frame. But at the allegedly haunted "Bhootkhana", the building in Worli where the Congress Socialist Party held its first session, he was in his element among the youthful leftists who were determined to give the Congress policy a socialist direction. Since then he has been for many years the General Secretary of *the* Congress Socialist Party. On occasions he has been the Congress Socialist Party! At one time he not only wrote for and helped Ashok Mehta in editing the party organ, "Congress Socialist" but every Saturday also hawked it about on Bombay streets—long before the Communist Party thought of sending their political workers to sell "People's War."

In 1938, Yusuf Meherally went on a round-the-world tour, visiting all the important countries in Europe and America with the exception of Soviet Union. (The British would not let him go there and, if I am not mistaken, the Soviets were not too anxious to welcome him!) At Poughkeepsie, near New York, he attended the World Youth Congress as the leader of the Indian Delegation and made one of the most memorable speeches of the session, indicting both Imperialism and Fascism. With his long hair, thick glasses, Gandhi cap and typically Bombay 'chappals,' he became one of the most popular figures in that assorted medley of youth from 52 nations of the world and it was through him that the representa tives of the world youth heard the voice of India.

One of the most amusing spectacles during the Conference was to see Meherally, in his Bombay 'chappals,' being dragged round the dance floor by a fleshy British socialist girl—and Meherally suffering the ordeal in the cause of Socialism!

Two years ago, Meherally was elected Mayor of Bombay—at the



MEHERALLY.

He took a trip to Pakistan!

age of 38, perhaps the youngest to become First citizen of this metropolis. Also perhaps he is the only Mayor in the world (except in the cities of Nazi-occupied Europe) to be arrested—as he was arrested on August 9!

★

Reading, Reading Reading?

In the Indian "Who's Who", Meherally's hobbies are listed as: Walking and Reading. It should be: Reading and Reading—and Reading again! I know of few people who read as much as he does and there is no subject under the sun that does not interest him Even when he is ill, one can see by his bed-side books on politics Marxism, art, belles letters, poetry, philosophy, psychology. It is not improbable that the delay in his recovery from his present illness is caused by his reluctance to give up reading, as ordered by his doctors. Indeed, it is known that six hours after a serious heart attack he was imploring a friend to bring a number of new publications from a bookshop and let him have them on the sly

As an active political worker Meherally has had his share of hostile criticism and attack. As a Congressman, he was attacked by Muslim communalists. As a Socialist, he was attacked by Capitalists. As a Congress Socialist, he is attacked by Communists. But he still retains his good humour and, anyway, it is not necessary to agree with his politics to appreciate his sincerity, sacrifices in the national cause, and his many endearing human qualities. That is why tens of thousands of Bombay citizens, including old orthodox Hindu businessmen, are so concerned about his health!

★

His Trip To Pakistan

A book generally reveals the author and Meherally's personality is mirrored in his book "A Trip To Pakistan" just published by Padma's. (Price: Rs. 5|8). This book which is a satirical account of the author's visit to Punjab and his imprisonment will provoke some in that province, it may even be burnt and banned. But actually it is delicious and inoffensive, the author seldom going beyond mild satire even in the descriptions of his staunchest political opponents. It is an amusing and, at places, penetrating account of the things he saw and the persons he met (and whom did he not meet?) in the Punjab, coloured by irony but untouched by prejudice or bitterness. And the reader is left marvelling as much at Meherally's amazing knowledge of persons, parties and politics of Punjab as by his good humour and literary style which, though not brilliant, is crisp and altogether entertaining.

★

Parsi Show Becomes Indian Show!

Two years ago I remember attending the Final of the Lovji Cama Dramatic Competition which revealed to me unsuspected histrionic talent among the Parsi youths. I thought it was a brilliant idea to give these promising amateurs—some of whom were far from amateurish and better than many professionals—an opportunity of appearing on the public stage. On the one hand the Competition broke down the prejudices of the so-called 'respectable' families against their children taking up acting as a career and, on the other, it provided the professional stage and screen an excellent opportunity to find new talent.

There was only one snag—the Competition bore a communal label, being open only to Parsis, and naturally, therefore, it could not command the attention of a cosmopolitan audience. There were Parsi boys and girls on the stage and their parents, relations and friends in the auditorium. I felt it was a pity to waste such a parade of talent on an exclusively communal show and wrote something to that effect on this Page. Therefore it was gratifying to learn that the last competition held for the Lovji Cama Dramatic Trophy, held on December 19, the character of the function was entirely changed by inviting and accepting entries from *all* amateur actors and actresses—irrespective of their caste or creed Thus while the usual high standard of histrionics was maintained a 'purely Parsi show' became a 'purely INDIAN show' and in years to come it is hoped the Lovji Cama Dramatic Competition would come to be recognised as the centre and focal point of amateur dramatic talent not only of Bombay but of the whole of India.

Book Your Seats For Next Sunday

There was, as usual, a packed house to watch the final of the Lovji Dramatic Competition when it was held last month. Yet there must be many thousands of drama-lovers in the city who missed seeing it because either they did not know about it or mistook it to be (as in previous years) a purely Parsi affair. It is good to learn, therefore, that the ten playlets performed for the competition can be witnessed again on Sunday next, January 23, at the St. Xaviers College Hall, at 6 p.m. The rates are Rs. 10, 7, 5, 3 and 1 which probably sounds a little too much to pay for an evening's entertainment but not when you consider that all the money thus collected is being handed over to the All-India Women's Conference for the relief and rehabilitantio of those unhappy orphaned children who have been victims of the famine in Bengal and elsewhere. A number of

RHODA ANKLESARIA

A character actress you simply must see.

'homes' are being established for them by Mrs. Vijaylaxmi Pandit and other workers of the Women's Conference and they need lakhs of rupees to finance the laudable project. A socialist state (or even a National Government) would have felt itself responsible to provide for these poor derelicts, deprived of their parents, but under the present circumstances their only hope is in organised public charity. Surely there are few other causes more deserving of support by the public of Bombay known for its generosity.

Even as entertainment, the show is worth the price of a ten rupee ticket. It is seldom that one can see such polished acting on the Indian stage as is provided by these talented young men and women in the ten playlets which, in their dramatic content, range from the tense and suspenseful "The Letter' (Remember Bette Davis in this Somerset Maugham masterpiece?) to the hilarious "Jung And Easily Freidened"—with Rhodda Anklesaria's splendid portrayal of a cockney woman in "Joint Owners In Spain" providing a bit both of comedy and tragedy. Here is a character actress you simply must see to realize what great histrionic talent lies hidden behind the grey old walls of our local colleges.

By the way, I forgot to mention that seats for this show can be booked at Messrs. Rose & Co., Rampart Row. If you will take my advice, you will not wait to buy one at the gate—because the house may be sold out before the opening date.

★

Scoop?

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Appointment of a committee to go to India to investigate charges of alleged British misdeeds in that country was provided for in resolutions adopted here at the Convention of the Friends of Freedom of India.

Among the charges alleged were that "Great Britain has ruled and dominated India in the exclusive interests of the British Empire" and that "as a direct result of British exploitation the native industrial system has broken down."

Other charges made were that Great Britain has steadily cut off the means of education, imposed excessive taxation, enforced exportation, "which has literally starved millions of the people of India," and that under British rule deeds of violence, deaths from plague, sickness and miserv have increased.

Gilbert E. Poe, Chairman of the Committee declared British Empire is founded upon the principle of colonial exploitation.

"It denies the right of self-determination which all the civilized world has come to accept," he added. "It asserts the right to govern and exploit any people whom it can conquer by force of arms and whose subjugation can be made profitable. In Ireland, India....it is maintaining its supremacy over subjected peoples by simple force of arms. This cannot last"

This should have been a LAST PAGE scoop but for the fact that the above report appeared in 'The Evening Star of New York' on December 7, 1920—and not 1943! Where are those American 'Friends of Indian Freedom' to-day?

SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON
New C.-in-C. Of Mediterranean Theatre

The nickname Jumbo, by which he is known throughout the British Army, describes General Wilson's height and bulk and his ponderous and benevolent manner.

Behind his imperturbable geniality is the swift mind of one of the most brilliant and successful leaders of the war.

He has a habit of looking over the top of his glasses, while he is digesting the intelligence reports sent to him. Suddenly, his apparent woolgathering ceases—and his commands come swiftly.

For General Wilson believes in fast fighting. Marshal Graziani discovered that. It was General Wilson who led the brilliant dash of the mechanised forces across the Libyan desert in the Wavell campaign.

Churchill's Tribute

After that campaign Mr. Churchill said of him: "Few will deny that he is one of our finest tacticians."

He is the most accessible of military commanders. But you never know how he is going to be dressed. His dress is the most eccentric in the Middle East.

At dawn, out riding in the desert, he wears a khaki sweater. At his desk he is likely to be wearing a sweater and shorts. Above the khaki jersey or shirt is the benign red face and shrewd little deep-set eyes.

General "Jumbo" Wilson

For all his 18 1/2 stone, General Wilson is active and extremely fit. He rides whenever he can, and if duty takes him to the sea he has a swim. He had many a quiet dip off our northern flank on his desert campaign against Graziani.

During his campaigns he insists on making himself comfortable. "Any fool can be uncomfortable" he says. So once he has made his plans to settle down to a book in the most comfortable chair he can find. He likes good food, but does not take wine. He likes cigars, but never smokes them in the field or in his office.

Penetrating Eyes

And in the field those eyes which peer benevolently over his office spectacles are so keen that he can spot objects which his staff officers take 10 minutes to find with field glasses.

But Maitland Wilson is much more than a good soldier and a skilful planner, he is a fine leader of men. He picks his officers—drive and energy are the first qualities he demands—gets to know them and makes them his friends. As for the men—they said of him in the African campaign: "If Jumbo Wilson decided to swim his army to Italy, there would be a rush to see who would dive in first."

That sums up his gift of leadership and inspiration. There are other stories, too; of the general who took off his coat and helped Tommies to dig trenches on the Egyptian frontier; of the staff officer in the last war, who joined a fatigue party cleaning out a well. "The sooner we had it clean the sooner I could have a drink," explained Sir Maitland to a brother officer.

This article by Eric Bennet in the "Sunday Express" gives a vivid sketch of General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson who has been appointed C.-in-C., the Mediterranean, and of the man and how he works.

Middle East Man

General Wilson, who is 63, joined the Rifle Brigade in 1900, and immediately saw a service in the South African War. He has mastered every new development of warfare and has always been ready to apply new methods.

When the first completely mechanised brigade was formed in the British Army in 1935, General Wilson was made its commander. Just before the war began he was sent out to organise the defences of Egypt and the Western Desert.

Ever since then he has remained in the Middle East.

That is the man, swift and thorough in planning and imperturbable in action.

Allied Achievements In 1943

By EDWARD MONTGOMERY

The year 1943 has been a year of great achievements, no less in the political than in the military field.

The year which has just ended has seen an almost unbroken record of military successes for the United Nations and of military setbacks for their enemies. On the East European front in Russia, the Red Armies, except for occasional checks never of very long duration, have been continuously on the offensive since the beginning of the year. In the closing months of 1942 they were fighting the Germans on the banks of the Volga. As 1944 opens they are fighting well beyond the farside of the Dnieper.

On the South European front the British and American armies have cleared North Africa of the enemy, cleared the Mediterranean sea-route by an invasion and capture of Sicily and knocked Germany's principal European ally, Italy, out of the war and conquered a third of the Italian mainland.

In the air Allied air forces, based on Britain, co-ordinating American daylight bombing tactics with British night bombing technique, have inflicted an immense damage on the German industrial base, not only in Germany itself, but in the occupied territories, and the damage is directly affecting Germany's capacity to wage war.

War At Sea

In the war at sea, British and American naval air forces, working together in the closest harmony and collaboration, have reduced the menace of the U-boat to negligible proportions. This is perhaps the most important single military achievement of the whole war so far as Britain and America are concerned, for upon the success against U-boats directly depended their ability to bring their armies and air forces, adequately supplied and equipped, into action against the enemy in Europe.

On the political side, the record of achievements has been no less brilliant. In a war of coalition, especially when several great Powers are involved as Allies, the most difficult problem is maintaining political unity of purpose and co-ordination of each national effort.

A long period of patient and painstaking work towards the achievement of this unity and co-ordination was crowned triumphantly in a series of conferences which took place in the latter part of the year, beginning with those between the three Foreign Ministers in Moscow in October and followed by those in Cairo and Teheran where Churchill and Roosevelt met first Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to discuss war in Asia, and then conferred with Marshal Stalin to reach a complete agreement upon co-ordination of policy and strategy between the three great allies in their war against Germany and her satellites in Europe.

First Fruit

The first fruits of the agreements reached in these conferences has been in the announcement of the appointment of military commanders of British and American forces for the invasion of Europe, appointments which have been enthusiastically approved by all sections of opinion in Britain.

But viewed in retrospect, all these political and military achievements of the last year, brilliant as they have been, can all be seen as a preparation for the much greater and arduous task which lies ahead.

STALINGRAD RISES AGAIN
Help Of Russian Youth

By A. CHUYANOV

The Young Communist League has sent thousands of its best sons and daughters to Stalingrad to assist in its restoration.

They came here a few months ago. Those were no easy days. There was not a single house intact in the city, and young builders had to live in cellars, tents and pill-boxes. Before starting on the restoration of a house or a factory it was necessary to clear it of mines, enemy corpses, debris and sand.

The worst is already over.

The city is living, building and is working for the front. Many youth teams are now already having their house warmth. They are moving to bright, clean hostels. They are working in the factories raised from ruins and at machines restored after fires. And all this has been built, restored and repaired with their own hands: and is, therefore, especially near and dear to the young builders.

Splendid Workers

From ruins are arising the departments of the Dzerhinsky Tractor Plant. Seventy thousand square metres of production space has already been restored by the collective builders. These departments have already begun to produce for the front.

The youths and girls who had come to Stalingrad in April and May have already passed the period of apprenticeship. Accountants, typists, women collective-farmers, nursery teachers and librarians have become splendid bricklayers, concretelayers, or carpenters. They have learnt their new trade straight on the scaffolding. Twenty notable builders, Stakhanovites, who had been decorated with the orders of the Soviet Government, have, for three months, directed the work of 20 youth building teams. For three months they never left their pupils and shared their hardships. And the results told rapidly.

The emulation among traders organised on the building jobs for Stalingrad helped not a little in the successful work of the builders.

The emulation between bricklayers, concretelayers and plasterers which started in the district tractor plant, spread to scores of youth teams. And while, in the beginning, the best achievement ranged from 300 to 400 bricks laid during a shift, the Stalingrad Stakhanovites have lately raised the figure to thousands. To speed up their labour has become a passion with the young builders.

Leisure Sacrificed

In Stalingrad the people work strenuously and not alone in the working hours. They give up the whole of their leisure to the restoration of their city.

The time has come when many among the enterprises of Stalingrad are preparing to reopen their doors. Some departments and production sections of the Red October and Baricade Plants are about to start operations. Two open hearth furnaces and a tin-plate rolling mill in the Red October Plant are already working. Thousands of tons of high grade steel and plates have already been given by the plant for the needs of the front. The restoration of the first open hearth furnace in the Baricade Plant has been completed and the first lot of steel produced.

Stalingrad is rising from ashes; Stalingrad is continuing to fight the Germans.

Fighting machines and metal, bearing the mark of Stalingrad, are going to the front.

But the restoration of the city is not yet finished. The Stalingradites will have to bring to bear great deal of exertions and much efforts in order that their city should again become as flourishing as it was before the invasion by the Germans.

Do You Know That--

The Rural Pennies Collection of the British Red Cross has collected 223,637,280 pennies (£931,822) since it was inaugurated. There are 9,000 fewer shops in Britain than before the war. Sixty per cent of the employees in the 42 Royal Ordnance factories in Britain are women.

In the 1943-44 Budget the estimated taxation per head of Britain's population represented about £40 by direct and £20 by indirect taxation.

The National Book Recovery Appeal in Britain has collected 56,000,000 books. Of these, 1,500,000 are being reserved for national and war-damaged libraries while 6,000,000 have been sent to the Services.

Britain has loaned to her allies one cruiser, 17 corvettes, 14 destroyers, six submarines, 16 motor torpedo boats, 17 motor launches, 19 minesweeping vessels and four frigates.

Before the war the British boot and shoe industry employed 110,000 people. This figure has now been reduced to 69,000, but owing to increased working hours and the standardisation of styles the average production per worker is higher than in peacetime.

In the last war, paper salvage in Britain never rose about 4,000 tons a month. In this war the average amount of paper recovered per month is 50,000 tons.

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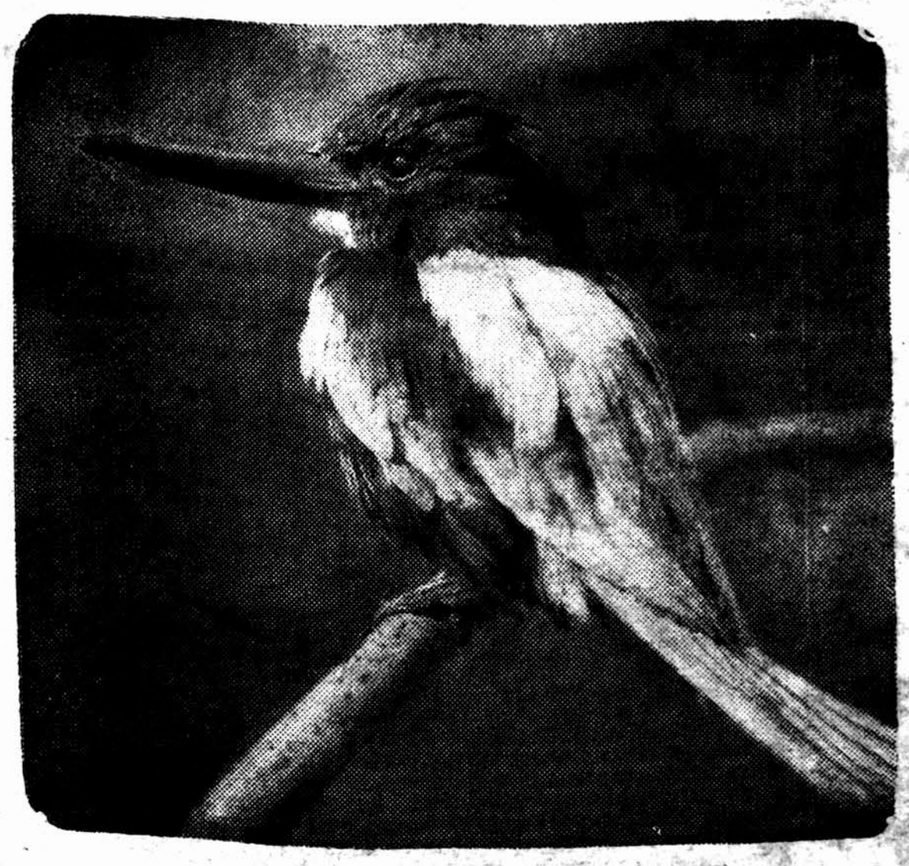
THE CAT AND THE KINGFISHER

"Come down, little friend, let's make friends!"



"No, thank you, I am quite comfortable where I am!" —TYNDALE

VICTORY:

A Beginning, Not An End

Faith Of Dark Days Still Necessary

In order to arm the United Nations with the power that they will wield in 1944 men fell in Flanders to cover the retreat from Dunkirk; outnumbered but invincible airmen of 1940 sacrificed themselves to hold the skies for England; merchant seamen and their naval protectors perished in the Atlantic that the indispensable supplies might go through; men struggling against odds barred with their bodies the roads to the Suez Canal and the Volga and the civilians kept the home front unbroken by bearing the torment of air bombardment of their homes.

All who have fought, all who have suffered, all who have died along the steep road that we have travelled have their part in the hopes that spring with the opening of a year, and not less conspicuously all who have laboured. In mines and factories, workshops and fields of the British Empire, the United States and the Soviet Union, men and women have toiled for long hours in the weary monotony of hope always deferred and buoyed up only by the faith that sooner or later by a slow, painful accumulation of the fruit of their individual efforts the towering mass of the enemy's panoply of war would at last be toppled over. Faith is justified and the time has come. By sea, on land and in the air the hostile array is outmatched. Only the moment of general action is still delayed; when the full Allied force can be engaged all along the line, the issue of the battle is certain.

The hour of expanding fortune no less than that of urgent danger is an occasion for a stiffening of spirits and a searching of hearts. The resolution that held fast when Britain fought alone for existence against a seemingly irresistible power is no less necessary to-day when we go forward secure in the brotherhood of many nations towards victory. In some ways it is harder today than it was in 1940 to rise to the challenge of the hour.

Climax Of Battle

Men of the fighting forces indeed are under no illusion that the remaining stages of the war will be easy; they know full well that the fiercest climax of the battle test for which they have been training themselves through so many months of preparation lies immediately ahead. But for the rest of those whose part in the final victory can be sustained only by a steady continuance in work at which they have laboured through four years of slowly improving fortune, there is a dangerous temptation to relax.

In the days when we stood alone, when to falter for a moment might mean that the heritage of a thousand years would be engulfed beneath the barbarian tide, even the faintest heart could be nerved by the desperate need to deeds beyond itself. Now that national survival is no longer in question, it is fatally easy to reflect that a little slackening of effort can at worst risk only an insignificant delay, a negligible imperfection in the victory that is already assured.

Any yielding to such a mood would in fact imperil the very greatest things for which the sword was drawn in 1939 and so heavy a price has already been paid. It is not only that every day, whereby the end is postponed, costs the lives of the men and women waiting for deliverance in tortured Europe. Not only time but the quality of the consummation depends on the temper with which it is approached. The time of opportunity is time for greatness.

Rebuilding A Shattered World

We have to see victory not as an end but as a beginning. More and more clearly as the armies go forward into Europe and behind them the life of nations strikes new roots among the ruins, we must be conscious that already the work of rebuilding a shattered world has begun and with every step in advance will demand a greater part of the whole effort of the United Nations. The world that is rebuilt will take its character for good or ill from the temper in which we confront this most critical and formative phase of what must be for all of us a life-long task.

The world that emerged from the deliberations of Versailles was a jaded world, reflecting not the passionate idealism of the years of war, but a disillusion which set in hard upon its close. We have to be sure that this time weariness and cynicism do not tarnish the brightness of the hopes conceived in the days of the greatest danger; that the future of which even now seeds are being sown shall have in it a vigorous life and a capacity of growth, the spirit of the Battle of Britain must inspire the battle of Europe. To preserve inviolate the inheritance of countless generations this people did not hesitate to offer up all that it possessed even to life itself; we dare not be more niggardly when we spend ourselves upon endowment for the unknown generations to come.

At home we have lamps to rekindle that for five years have burned low and others brighter than we have known that have never yet been lighted. Abroad life has been trampled down until it is all but a desert that summons us to replant it. But power is in our hands. The strength that has been built up for the reconquest of Europe represents the aspirations of more than half the human race fighting and toiling through years of doubt and danger that are now surmounted.

Provided only that we can consecrate to the tasks that now confront the United Nations, the same faith, the same resolution and the same unwearying endeavour that wes summoned up in the finest hours through which we have passed, then assuredly we have the power on this dark land to lighten it, life and power on this dead world to make it live —("The Times.")

"Logistics In His Veins"

Administrative Chief Of India Command

Lieutenant-General Sir Wilfrid Lindsell, who has been appointed Principal Administrative Officer, India Command, is a man who was born with logistics in his veins.

Logistics, which is an American word, means, according to Lindsell, "the technique of movement and maintenance." He has no degree for it, but he is said to be the world's greatest authority on logistics.

In the North African campaign he had to think 2,000 miles ahead. He had to see that Montgomery's army got its supplies in the longest march in military history. And he did it without a hitch.

Born Organiser

Lindsell is a born organiser and administrator. He knows what is wanted and how to get it and he never spares himself or the staff that he chooses with meticulous care and which has always believed in him implicitly.

Today his fair hair is greying at the temples, but the deep-set eyes below the high forehead and thick eyebrows have lost none of their brightness. Genial and friendly, the firm lines of his mouth break easily into a smile or a laugh.

He is small, slim, sandy and handsome. He carries all the figures in his head and hurls them at you.

He is 58 but looks a lot younger. To him the Germans are always the "Huns", a fine battle "a good show", and a brilliant General "a good fellow."

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